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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 181 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Bombay Honours Lokmanya's Memory

Re-affirms Resolve To Win Independence

Greetings To Congress Ministers

Civil Liberties, Release Of Prisoners And Repeal Of Repressive Laws Demanded

YOUTH MUST LEARN HISTORY OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

Lessons From Tilak's Life; Sacrifice, Mass Contact And Communal Harmony

A huge public meeting was held at the Congress House on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to observe the 17th anniversary of the death of Lokmanya Tilak.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who presided at the meeting, said that if only the boys and girls in our schools knew the history of India's Struggle for Independence, he was sure, the attainment of freedom would be hastened.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who moved the resolutions as recommended by the Congress President emphasised that it was upto the Congressmen to show by example that in the Congress and Congress alone, and in no other organisation, would the interests of all minor communities be duly safeguarded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, proposing Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to the Chair said that this was a solemn occasion for the people to review the position as to where they stood after 17 years since the passing away of Lokmanya.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the course of his speech observed that if India had to honour her leaders in the fitting manner they deserved to be, then the schools must teach the youth of the nation, the history of our political struggle. Hitherto only the history of the foreigners was taught in the schools. If only our boys and girls knew the glorious services of patriots like the Lokmanya he was sure, India would attain Swaraj in the near future. For the sake of our country, our children must read the history of our political struggle. If only they knew how thousands of men and women had suffered and sacrificed for the National Cause, he was sure, the younger generations would follow the noble example and the achievement of our goal would be hastened.

Paying a tribute to the memory of Lokmanya, the speaker observed that this was a sacred occasion when they should recall the services of great leaders like Lokmanya, C. R. Das, Lajpatrai, Motilal Nehru and renew their pledges to serve the National Cause even as the leaders had done, and follow in their footsteps.

To-day Mahatma Gandhi was the accredited leader of the nation and it was an honour and privilege to serve the nation under the guidance of a leader who combined in him nobility and humility.

To-day there was only one way of winning Swaraj and that was to follow the lead along the path shown by the National Leader.

The Lokmanya had by the Home Rule Movement given considerable impetus to the Satyagraha Movement of the latter days. In those days a great campaign was launched under the lead of Dr. Besant and the Lokmanya. The agitation was based also in those days as now, on the Fundamental Rights and Civil Liberties of the people.

Impressed by the agitation, and the fact that its object was to secure freedom for the country, and the well-being of all communities and classes. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai added, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had sent him a letter of congratulations and also stated that Muslims, too had their part to play.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appealed to the people to carry out the mission of the Lokmanya to its conclusion.

The audience stood in silence for a minute to honour the memory of Lokmanya.

CONGRESS RESOLVE REAFFIRMED

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved in Hindustani, the following resolutions:—

(1) "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the anniversary of the passing away of that great captain of India's millions in her struggle for freedom, Lokmanya Tilak of revered memory, and also on the anniversary of the commencement of the non-co-operation movement, which has brought strength, and awakening to India's masses and carried them far on the way to Swaraj, reaffirms the Congress resolve to gain independence for the people of India. The meeting pledges itself anew to work for the attainment of the full freedom and for the removal of the exploitation and poverty of the Indian people.

"This meeting fully realises that the new policy of the Congress, to accept ministries, is only another phase in India's struggle for freedom, which must be carried on till the full objective of the Congress is attained. In this struggle real strength comes from the people and therefore, as pointed out by the Working Committee, Congress work must be carried on outside the Legislatures as vigorously as possible and the Congress message taken to every village.

"This meeting sends comradely greeting to the Congress Ministers in the six provinces where they have taken upon themselves, in spite of limitations and handicaps, the heavy responsibility of steering public policy in accordance with Congress ideals In this task of realising Congress objectives, and of combating the new Constitution on the one hand, and of prosecuting the constructive programme on the other, this meeting assures these Ministers of its full co-operation.

POLITICALS' RELEASE

(2) "This meeting demands the release of all political prisoners confined in India and in the Andaman Islands and, in particular, the releases of the detenus whose imprisonment in concentration camps for long years without any trial has been and is a public scandal of the first magnitude,

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

Make August 1 National Day

Act According To Lessons Taught By Tilak's Life, Urges Bhulabhai

Tilak's message to India was similar to that of Mazzini and Garibaldi to Italy, Rousseau and Voltaire to France, Lenin and Stalin to Russia and that of the Irish martyrs to Ireland said Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai at a public meeting at the 'G' Ward in the Kshatriya Union Hall on Sunday night on the occasion of the Lokmanya Tilak anniversary.

He said that the life of the late Lokamanya Tilak vividly showed the price that needs to be paid, for 'Liberty'. His was a life of suffering. He was of the opinion that unless the masses were brought into the National fight India could not achieve freedom. That condition was fulfilled by Mahatma Gandhi

What Tilak tried to achieve through 'Kesari' in accordance with his principle of reaching the masses through their own languages, Mahatmaji achieved in a larger scale under favourable circumstances The National movement gave the necessary will to the people to respect their own languages, which factor alone stood in good stead to them in their reaching the 35 million voters in the recent elections.

He (the speaker) had the honour to have worked with the great departed patriot during the last three years of his life as one of the Secretaries of the Home Rule League, the precursor of the Civil Disobedience Movement. He could say that Tilak had a broad view before him always and he would not agree with critics, who characterised him as a man of a 'narrow vision'. As through death springs life, on the day of the death of Tilak, the Satyagraha Movement began.

THE GREAT CHANGE

Only those who knew conditions of a quarter-of-a-century back could know what transformation was brought about in these years. Then people were characterising British rule as providential to India.

It was not enough to celebrate the anniversary of great men but they should search their hearts whether they lived to justify such observance. Only then would such 'Days' bear print. They had fallen into the habit of paying lip homage to their elders even in their religious observances. He hoped they would rationalise their lives to keep the high ideals of the departed before them. Religion should not be an opiate and a cloak to forget misery for the time being.

According to their religion the soul never died. Tilak had become greater through death.

MAKE IT NATIONAL DAY

He hoped in future generations August 1 would be observed like National days of other countries like July 4 signifying the American Independence Day and like the French Independence Day.

Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel who presided on the occasion read the resolutions of the Day and put them to vote and they were passed unanimously.

He then announced that in the "G" Ward they were going to have a local Political Conference. It was to implement the Faizpur resolution of Mass Contact and bring Muslim masses into the Congress fold.

LAUNCH COLLIDES WITH SCHOONER

HAVANA, August 1.

Ten people are missing and thirty have been injured as the result of a launch, filled with sightseers, sinking after colliding with a schooner in the harbour just as the Cuban warship 'Cuba' returned from a visit to Europe, after attending the Coronation review at Spithead.—Reuter.

U. P. Govt. Not To Send Officials To Central Assembly

LUCKNOW, August 1.

The Associated Press understand that the Government of the United Provinces have decided to discontinue sending two representatives to the Central Legislature.—A.P.

They Would Work For Masses

C. P. Premier's Reply To Nagpur Municipal Address

NAGPUR, August 1.

Before a large gathering, the Nagpur Municipality presented a civic address to the Congress Ministry this morning at the Town Hall.

Mr. Samiulla Khan, President, read the address which was presented in beautifully decorated silver caskets.

The address recalled the services of the Hon'ble Dr. N. B. Khare and also his sacrifices in the cause of freedom movement. It also paid glowing tributes to each of the Ministers on the present Cabinet and ended with the hope the Ministry would do everything in their power to alleviate the distress of the masses, namely peasants and workers.

In the course of his reply the Premier said that he would strive to take the country to the cherished goal of independence. The interests of workers and peasants who formed the large majority of the population, he added, would always be in his mind.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

JOE O'GORMAN DEAD

LONDON, August 1.

The death has occurred of variety artiste Joe O'Gorman senior.—Reuter's Special.

FRED VON ROSENBERG DEAD

BERLIN, August 1.

The death has occurred of Frederick von Rosenberg, the German Foreign Minister during the occupation of the Ruhr in 1922-'23.—Reuter's Special.

HITLER GIRLS AND BOYS MOBILISED

BERLIN, August 1.

Over a quarter of a million Hitler girls and boys have been mobilised by the Hitler Youth Leader, von Schirach, for harvest work. Thousands are already gathering the potato crop of 43 million tons which will be largely used to produce potato flour to mix with other flour for bread-making.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCHMEN SHOT

ST JEAN DE LUZ, August 1.

Two Frenchmen, Louis Chabrat and Jean Bougennec, who were condemned to death by the Court Martial on a charge of espionage and attempting to spread bacilli typhus of sleeping sickness behind the Nationalist lines, have been shot according to a radio agency message from Pampeluna.—Reuter's Special.

Shanghai Starts Boycott Of Japanese Goods

OMINOUS LULL BEFORE STORM

Wave Of Indignation Sweeping Over China As Casualties Soar

NANKING, July 31.

High Chinese officials interviewed expressed the opinion that the comparative quietitude of the last 24 hours was only ominous lull before the storm. A wave of indignation was sweeping over China as casualties and havoc in North China come to hand.

"It is absurd for Japan to talk of peace when their forces remain in occupation of Chinese territory. Peace is only possible if they return to the positions occupied before the Lukouchiao incident", declared a Chinese spokesman.

The twentyninth was now being concentrated and re-organised Southeast of Paotingfu.—Reuter.

"RANGER" WINS FIRST RACE

NEW PORT, July 31.

The "Ranger" won the first Cup by defeating 'Endeavour Second" by approximately one and half miles.

The course was over 30 miles of open sea fifteen to windward and fifteen to leeward.

PROGRESS OF RACE

The "Ranger" rounded the halfway mark a half-mile ahead of the Endeavour.

(LATER):—The Yachts engaged in a series of splittacks from which the "Endeavour" crept up but the "Ranger" appeared faster in the prevailing conditions and led by half-mile which was maintained at halfway mark.

The "Ranger" won by approximately one-and-half miles Reuter.

NEW RECTOR OF KING'S COLLEGE

RUGBY, July 31.

Lord Eustace Percy, the president of the Board of Education from 1924 to 1929 and for sometime minister without portfolio in Mr. Baldwin's second National Government, has been appointed to be Rector of King's College, New Castle under the Statutes for the University made in pursuance of the reorganisation on the basis of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the University of Durham.

Lord Eustace Percy is also the chairman of the British Council for cultural relations with foreign countries. He has indicated that he will resign his seat in Parliament and this will necessitate a bye-election in Hastings Division of Sussex.—B.O.W.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, July 31.

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket Matches which began to-day.

Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire at Oval: Surrey 264, Holmes 53, Squires 54, Brooks 52, (not out), Butler 4 for 70. Notts 51 for 1.

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire at Sheffield: Yorks 246 (Sutcliffe 122, Michell 71, Pollard 5 for 59), Lancashire 59 for 1.

Sussex vs. Middlesex at Hove: Sussex 101, (Owensmith 5 for 49). Middlesex 284 for 4 (Hendren 132 (not out) Compton 61).

Glamorgan vs. New Zealanders at Swansea: Glamorgan 229 (Emrys Davies 58). New Zealanders 116 for 7.

Kent vs. Hampshire at Canterbury: Kent 273 (Ashdown 116). Hants 114 for 7

Gloucestershire vs. Somerset at Bristol: Gloucester 431 for nine (Hammond 110, Barnett, 85, Lyon 116).

Derbyshire vs. Essex at Ilkeston: Essex 342 (Taylor 53, Verehodge 81, Copson 5 for 99). Derby 85.—Reuter.

China Masses Troops North Of Paotingfu

Fate Of Japanese Residents In Tungchow

TOKIO, August 1.

A large body of Chinese Central Government troops are massing in the north of Paotingfu, according to a Japanese report from Nanking. The troops belong to the 30th, the 31st and the 33rd divisions under General Sun Lien Chung. They were said to be concentrated in Chochow and Tienghsing yesterday, while their vanguard was stated to be already co-operating with the 29th Army and firing on Japanese scout 'planes.

Economic Boycott

An economic boycott against Japanese goods has been started in Shanghai, according to a Japanese Press message.

Fate Of Japanese Residents

The garrison in North China reports that the Japanese troops completed the occupation of Tungchow and found 85 survivors out of 380 Japanese residents. The fate of the remainder is at present not known, but apparently they have been massacred by the mutinous Chinese police. The story of the massacre was told by three Japanese women, who in Chinese women's costume, escaped from Tungchow and reached the Japanese embassy.—Reuter.

PANDEMONIUM IN MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

Mr. Nurie's Supporters Forcibly Ejected

Amidst tumultuous and uproarious scenes, a resolution seeking to condemn Mr. Mohommed Yasin Nurie's action in signing the Congress pledge, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, at Kesar Baug, Dongri, on Sunday night, was strongly resented by some of the members among the audience.

Those members who opposed the resolution were shouted down, surrounded by the supporters of the League and forcibly hustled out of the hall by a back-door. The commotion held up the work of the meeting for a considerable time and the audience was in the state of melting, fearing physical violence, when Rashida Khatun, a lady heavily veiled, stepped before the microphone, strongly condemned the action of those who were impatient to hear the opposition view-point and appealed to the audience to settle down, after pointing out that an impartial conclusion could be arrived at, only after arguments were met by arguments.

Late after midnight, the resolution was declared carried, as it met with shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar", as instructed by the chairman.

Khan Bahadur Jan Mohommed, M.L.A., presided.

When some of the members supporting the resolution attacked the policy of the Congress and the attitude of Mr. Nurie, in signing the Congress pledge, even after some of the members were ejected from the hall, cries of 'Shame' rang through the hall.

CONGRESSMAN NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK

Maulana Abdul Bari a member of the Congress Muslim Mass Contact Committee, requested the Chairman, at a still later stage to be allowed to address the gathering but the Chairman refused permission.

Conspicuous by their absence were Messrs. Mohommed Ali Jinnah, Mohommed Suleman Mitha, Sir Suleman Kasim Mitha and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, and Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Mohommed Umar Rajab observed that it was with the tacit support and help of the Muslim League that Mr. Nurie had come out successful in the Assembly elections. As their party represented the Muslim opinion, the Congress should have taken a member from that party. Mr. Nurie's inclusion in the Cabinet would not be justified.

After Mr. Akhtar Hassan Mirza had seconded the resolution and had taken his seat, a member from the audience stood and wanted to be heard against the resolution. Then pandemonium prevailed.

After the audience settled down as a result of the appeal of Rashida Khatun, Maulvi Fazdullah said Mr. Nurie should resign and contest again from the same constituency and on the Congress ticket and he would give whatever money he had to Mr. Nurie to—and he was not a rich man—contest the seat and that it would be about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000.

The Chairman asked the meeting to carry the resolution with shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar."

The resolution "condemned the action of Mr. Nurie in signing the Congress pledge for the sake of Ministership in defiance of the Muslim public opinion and in spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Mussalman representatives in the Assembly were against it." The meeting called upon him to resign and contest his seat on the Congress ticket.

By the same resolution the meeting regretted that His Excellency the Governor should have accepted the nomination of Mr. Mohomed Yasin Nurie, as a Muslim Minister, knowing full well that the overwhelming majority of the Muslim representatives had no confidence in him and thereby His Excellency had acted contrary to the true spirit of the constitution and the Instrument of Instruction.

It was past midnight and the resolution was declared carried.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted young Hindu Tutor Companion, Indian or foreign University distinction and experience essential. Knowledge of Gujarati, sports preferred. Apply personally Pandit, Setalwad Lane, Napean Sea Road. (8799)

Wanted—Lady Principal for a Girls' College in Northern India (First Class M.A., preferably trained). Must have sound administrative and teaching experience and holding nationalist views. Apply with copies of testimonials and references, stating religion, age, practical experience, academical qualifications and minimum salary acceptable, to Box No. 5935. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the S. N. D. Thackarshi College, Bombay (1) A Professor for English. Salary Rs. 100 plus 25 p.m. (2) A part-time Professor for English. Honorarium Rs. 350 for one term. (3) A part-time Professor to teach History in Marathi to the F. Y. A. and S. Y. A. classes. Honorarium Rs. 300 for one term. (4) A part-time Lecturer in Marathi. Honorarium Rs. 150 for one term. Applications stating qualifications and experience should reach the Principal, 3-4, Carnegy Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th August. (5912)

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Wanted in every town influential and intelligent spare-time Representative for our Darjeeling Tea. Terms liberal. Apply Himalayan Tea Stores, Kurseong. (8333)

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Senior Cambridge Institute. All Matric failed lose not this chance. Appear for December Cambridge examination. Last date is the 10th of July. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, 13th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road. (5465)

153. CLASSES

Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Classes, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank, Bombay. In 1932, 1934 1935 London Advanced Examinations, Second and First in the world, with Medals. Morning or night classes. Monthly instalments. New admission daily. (8806)

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Send for a free copy of "Home Health Remedies" or "Nature's Own Pharmacy" for guaranteed treatments for Skin, Blood or Kidney diseases, Tonsillitis, Scrofula, Piles, Asthma, Impotency, etc. Home Health Institute, 505, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (8823)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Energetic Agents to Sell our well-reputed silks, sarees and woollens. Pay Rs. 125 p.m. Jindals Limited, Ludhiana. (8733)

Wanted Agents to sell world famous Hayat Tonic Pills. Liberal Commission. Terms and sample against Re. 1 (P. O.) Apply Novelty Agency, Kambekar Street, Bombay. (8828)

325. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Earn Rs. 100 to 300 p.m. By manufacturing any of the following earn decent living independently. Rs. 500 are offered to prove any of our formulas impracticable. Select any three of the following formulas which will be sent per registered post on receipt of Rs. 5 only. Don't wait for tomorrow, write to-day. (1) Disinfecting Phenyle, (2) Face Cream, cold and vanishing. (3) Face Powder, (4) Toilet Soap, (5) Household Soap. (6) Inks, (7) Depilatory Powder and soap, (8) Hair Oil for baldness, (9) Face Bleach Cream, (10) Pomade, (11) Hair fixing cream and lotion, (12) Bust developing cream. B. K. P. Modern Research Laboratories, Bombay 10. (8834)

346. INVESTMENTS

Advertiser (Graduate) at present Manager of leading foreign export-import house would negotiate with respectable financier, willing invest two lacs. No speculators needed. Highest references given and required. Business riskless. Profits over Rs. 50,000 yearly. Apply P. O. Box 146, G. P. O., Bombay. (8818)

363. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Finance, Arranged on very low interest, long, repayment terms and attractive, conditions. Box No. 8776, "Bombay Chronicle".

422. RADIO SETS & SUPPLIERS

Philips Radio Service for Philips Radio sets in the workshop of Philips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (8826)

Public Notices.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

A new Rate Circular, viz., Foreign Rate Circular No. 4 of 1937, has been issued. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay or Stations. (5931)

THE NEW SWADESHI SUGAR MILLS, LTD.

RE: REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES

To

The Debenture Holders.

PLEASE NOTE that the Company will redeem all the debentures numbered 1 to 400 for Rs. 1,000 each on the 16th day of August, 1937, on which date all principal and interest due on the above debentures will be paid to the Debenture Holders on presentation and surrender of the debentures in question together with the interest coupons, at the registered office of the Company, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.
(Bombay Branch).

Bombay, 15th July, 1937. 5935

Public Notices.

THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Patel House, 10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY THE 28TH AUGUST, 1937, at 2-0 P.M. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1937.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Ranchhoddas Harkisondas appointed a Director under clause 85 of the Articles of Association of the Company who retires under the same clause but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th August, 1937, to 4th September, 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
of Directors,
HARILAL ODHAVJI GANDHI,
Secretary.

Bombay 31st July, 1937. 5929.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 382 OF 1937

Re: (1) S. B. MOBEDZADA and (2) B. B. IRANI, of Bombay Irani Inhabitants, carrying on business at Patell Terrace, Poibawdi Parel in the name of Messrs. Unity Rest and Stores (Parel) and (3) Messrs. Unity Rest and Stores (Parel) a firm. ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: GULABRAI BULCHAND ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 28th day of July, 1937, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1937
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

5932

Auction Sales.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO GRANT LICENCE ON SITE FOR PETROL PUMP AND TANK FOR A PERIOD OF 3 YEARS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 11th August, 1937 at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the right to grant licence on the following site:—

Grant Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the site apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 104 of 1935 (The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Mahomed Jaffer Usman Haji Jackeria) and pursuant to the Decree dated the 24th July, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, 12th August, 1937 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazendari land with dwelling house at Kambekar Street known as Chhas Moholla containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts Street Nos. 162, 164 and bounded on the West, North and South by sweeper's passage and on the East by Kambekar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Minocher Munchersha Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 1, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

NOW IN
10th WEEK
TO-DAY
LADIES' SHOW
1-30 P.M.
SAGAR'S
SOCIAL
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TO-DAY THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL'S
Super Sensation of the season.
"PUNJAB LANCERS"
A Fiery drama of love, hatred and suspense against the military back-ground.
Ranee
The Kapi-Gorilla saves the situation by snatching the plans of the spies.
Featuring:
NISSAR, KANTA, EBRAHIM, FATMA, LAXMI, SAYED AHMED, GULAM, RASUL, CHEMIST, ASUJEE and URMILLA.
Directors:—
HOMI MASTER
and
NARAYAN DAVARE.
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IMPERIAL
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Lamington Road.

RUNNING THIS WEEK
She Revolted Against Society Because She Was Wronged!
GOLDEN EAGLE'S
Stirring Social Drama
MODERN YOUTH
Starring:
MISS SARLA
NAVIN YAJNIK, HANSA, BENJAMIN, S. NAZIR
Don't fail to see it at
THE WEST END
Talkies—::—Lamington Road.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

Why Anxious? BIRTH CONTROL after years of researches, recovered this herbal, safe and surest medicine for easy Birth control. No rules or restriction and none injurious. Money back guarantee Price Permanent Rs. 5 and Temporary Rs. 3. Apply to: SRI SWAMI & CO., PANCHPOTA, (B. C.) BENGAL.

AUDIT OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Present Arrangement Unsatisfactory

Mr. V. P. Varde writes:—

Section 22 of the Act requires that the Registrar shall audit the accounts of every society by himself or by some person authorised by him once at least in every year and the Rule 29 states that the societies may be required by the Registrar to bear the charges of the audit of their accounts.

The present arrangement of audit is that Government appoint persons to audit the accounts of urban and central banks and levys audit fee on percentage basis of the working capital. The qualifications of these auditors differ from Matric G.D.A. to M.A.G.D.A. and they audit the banws in their charge by turns. Owing to the number of banks growing rapidly and the increasing work at each bank, it is not found possible for the auditors to finish audit of each bank every year. The interval between two audit periods very often exceeds two years. Assuming that the audit by the employees of the Co-operative Department is most efficient and thorough, the value of audit is entirely lost if such inordinate period is allowed to intervene. It is like closing the door of the stable after the horse has run away. But the audit fee is recovered every year—whether the audit is done or not. Whether under the requirements of Section 22, the Government can recover audit fees even if the audit is not done every year, I do not want to consider here. It is not my province and I would leave it to my lawyer friends to consider and decide.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

My point is that audit must be thorough, efficient, at frequent intervals and at reasonable costs and my submission is that the present arrangement does not satisfy some of these requirements.

The present system of levying audit fees on the basis of working capital is unscientific and costly and works in effect as a tax on deposit. Secondly, because the Government Auditors are not in a position to audit accounts at reasonable intervals and to certify the balance sheet, when it is placed before the annual general meeting, the banks are necessarily required to engage additional auditors who are in most cases highly qualified and in some cases not qualified at all. But in either case, banks have to pay additional fees or honorarium. The cost of present arrangement is thus not only exhorbitant but unnecessarily double.

That the audit should be thorough and efficient, no good management can ever dispute. With the rapid increase in work and the complex nature of transaction now undertaken by district and urban banks, it is not now possible for non-official co-operative workers to give that personal attention to the business of the bank which they used to do in the past. It is, therefore, in the interests of the management themselves that the audit should be as strict as possible. It should, therefore, be clearly understood that any change proposed is not with a view to weaken the strength of the audit. On the other hand the non-official workers desire that the audits should be more efficient than it is at present and at regular intervals but less costly.

A PROPOSAL.

With this object in view my proposal is that the Registrar or Government should select a certain number of qualified auditors from among the list of auditors published by the All-India Accountancy Board. He should authorise each to audit every year a certain number of banks at a remuneration to be fixed by him. He should ask them to submit him a report in the prescribed form. The banks entrusted to each auditor may be changed by rotation every two or three years.

If this arrangement is accepted, the audit will continue to be independent and under the control of the Registrar. The charges payable to the auditor should be fixed taking into account the work involved but in no case should exceed the charges payable at present on the percentage basis. This will at least save the cost of second audit. The audit will be regular. It will be also educative and efficient as the experience of qualified auditors is not restricted to co-operative banking alone but is gained from various other spheres of commercial activities. Being professional men, they are required to be up-to-date in their knowledge and methods. Being under the double control of the All-India Accountancy Board and of the Registrar, they will be more careful and scrupulous, as their reputation and whole career will be at stake. In the case of Government auditor if he is proved negligent he may at the most lose one or two promotions or a grade. It is claimed that the co-operative audit is not mere arithmetical audit and that it is much more comprehensive and thorough. I have yet to be convinced that audit by the auditors qualified under the rules of the All-India Accountancy Board appointed by the Government of India is mere arithmetical.

I am aware of certain cases where qualified auditors were found negligent but similar cases under co-operative audit are not uncommon. With the prescribed audit memo and the power of appointment left to the Registrar, it will be nothing less than the co-operative audit and will be at least as comprehensive and thorough as at present if not more.

If my proposal is accepted, will an amendment of the Act be necessary? I think not. Section 22 lays down that the audit shall be done by himself or by some person authorised by him. The principle of audit by outside independent auditors is already accepted so far as consumers societies are concerned under Rule 31. This request has been made by co-operators at several Conferences but Government do not appear to have given any serious consideration to this matter. It is to be hoped that the popular Government now in power will appreciate the fairness of the demand for carrying out the responsibility of efficient and frequent audit laid by the Act on the Registrar. I may make it clear that this proposal is sought to be made applicable to the central and urban banks and not to primary societies.

"DEAD WEIGHT OF MEDIAEVALISM"

States' People's Worker Wants Congress To Fight States' Autocracy

HISSAR, July 31.

Mr. Satya Narayan Saraf, president of the Rajputana States' Peoples' Conference in a press statement condemns the externment order imposed on Mr. Jayanarayan Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference.

"There is no doubt," he says, "that these States are the dead weight of ancient mediaevalism in India and they are bent on keeping intact their autocracy of the old."

Mr. Satya Narayan in conclusion observes that the National Congress which has so well lead British India to success will do well to lead the people of States also."—United Press.

RUSSEL SEES MILLOWNERS

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Sir Guthrie Russell, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, conferred with the Managing Committee of the Millowners' Association today regarding their complaint of shortage of coal in Ahmedabad. Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, President of the Association said that the consumption of coal in Ahmedabad had considerably increased owing to the increase in the night shift working mills.

He also drew attention to the decline of Ahmedabad's piecegoods trade with certain centres owing to the excessive freights.

Sir Guthrie promised a sympathetic consideration.—A. P.

Sensational Delhi Burglary

NEW DELHI, July 31.

A sensational burglary involving cash and jewellery worth over Rs. 1,00,000 was committed last night in Chattar Madangopal in the house of Rai Saheb Ramkumar Jaipuria, proprietor of the Lakshmichand Jaipuria Mills, Sabjimandi.

It is stated that Rai Saheb Ramkumar, along with his family went last night to live in his house in Subjimandi leaving the house locked. On his return this morning, he found that the lock was tampered with and the aforesaid property missing.—United Press.

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GOVERNOR RESORTS TO SPECIAL POWERS

Disallows Resolution For Bengal Assembly Condemning Govt. Of India Act

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The "United Press" definitely learns that His Excellency the Governor has disallowed the resolution condemning the new Government of India Act, which was given notice of by Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal on behalf of the Bengal Assembly Congress Party, embodying the substance of the resolution on the new Constitution adopted by the National Convention held at Delhi in March last, under section 91 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Rules and Standing Orders, which empowers the Governor to disallow any resolution on ground that it cannot be moved wthout detriment to public interest or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government.

The text of the resolution was: "This Assembly is of opinion that the present Constitution under the Government of India Act, 1935, is reactionary, undemocratic and anti-national and totally unacceptable to the people of India and that steps should be taken to secure the framing of a constitution, based on national independence, by the people of India through the medium of a Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise."

This is the first instance of the Governor's disallowing a resolution of general public interest by exercising the powers conferred on him under the Bengal Legislative Rules and Standing Orders.—United Press.

FOR REDRESS OF CITIZENS' GRIEVANCES

"G" Ward And Suburban Committee

At its last meeting at Vile Parle, the Bombay Congress Legislative Party has appointed a Committee for each of the Districts in the Bombay Presidency to ascertain the local grievances and get them redressed through the proper authorities. To keep in touch with the local Congress organisation, the President of the District Committee has been taken up as a member of this Committee along with the Assembly members of that District. These committees have already begun their work and will be found very useful by the Congress Government.

The Committee for Dadar Ward and the Suburbs consists of Messrs. B. G. Kher, D. N. Wandrekar and Songaonkar, the three M.L.A.'s from this constituency and Messrs. I. S. Patel and Ramnikrai Mehta, the presidents of the G. Ward and Suburban Congress Committees respectively. A meeting of this Committee was held on Sunday, the 25th instant at Dadar when some of the local grievances were discussed. As Mr. Kher cannot now be expected to attend to the work of the Committee, the task of representing the grievances to the Legislature or the Government will devolve on Mr. Songaonkar and Mr. Wandrekar, who will have the fullest cooperation and help from the Congress organisations in the constituency.

It is essential that the grievances should first reach the Congress organisations which will investigate and find out whether the grievances are such as require redress at the hands of the Government or the Legislature. The 'G' Ward Congress Office (opposite the B. B. & C. I. Dadar Station) and the Vile Parle Chhavani, the office of the Suburban District Congress Committee will receive all complaints from the respective localities. The public of this constituency are therefore earnestly requested to take full advantage of the arrangements as given above and see that none of their grievances remain unredressed.

Crowds watch the New Engine "Queen Elizabeth" recently purchased by the G. I. P. Rly., The Engine is on display at Victoria Terminus.

U. P. CONGRESS M.L.A.'s PLANS

Summoning Of Constituent Assembly Will Be Urged

LUCKNOW, July 31.

Indicating the business for Monday, the Premier of U. P. mentioned in the Assembly to-day that under the Faizpur and Wardha resolutions, the Congress Party were expected to take the earliest opportunity of expressing their attitude to the present constitution and the necessity for summoning a Constituent Assembly for framing a constitution based on independence for India which would be the first item on the agenda in the next session.

On Monday next, the United Provinces Legislature Bill, the U. P. Minister's Salary Bill, and the Parliamentary Secretaries (Removal of Disqualification) Bill will be introduced and members of Statutory and non-statutory bodies will be elected. The Government will also give effect to the Congress Party's Agrarian Resolutions passed on July 27.

If the bills pass the three stages in the Assembly on Monday morning, they will be sent to the Upper House in the afternoon.—A. P.

WILL BE ABSOLUTELY IMPARTIAL

U. P. Assembly Speaker Replies To Felicitations

LUCKNOW, July 31.

Felicitating Babu Purushottamdas Tandon on his election as Speaker of the U. P. Assembly the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, made a strong plea for deviating from the English convention where the Speaker was "insulated and isolated from politics".

Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, leader of the Muslim League Party, agreed with the Premier that a new convention suitable to Indian conditions should be established by the Speaker.

Acharya Narendra Deo, Socialist leader, supported this view while the Nawab of Chhattari suggested adherence to the English tradition.

Replying to the felicitations Babu Purushottamdas Tandon pointed out that their conventions must grow from their own requirements and need not necessarily follow the conventions of the House of Commons

He added:—

"While therefore the nature of my political work and my party connections are very definite, you have certainly the right to expect that on the floor of the House, the opinions which I express regarding matters and procedure will be absolutely impartial". — United Press.

A Sham PROGRESSIVE INDIANISATION!

Why Govt. Should Think Of Appointing Foreign Expert

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Calcutta, in the course of a press communique states:—

With reference to the recent report appearing in the Press about the intention of the Government of India to recruit an expert either from the United Kingdom or the United States of America to serve as the Commercial Adviser to the Railway Board as per recommendations of the Wedgewood Enquiry Committee, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have sent a telegram to the Government of India strongly protesting against such a step in face of the unanimous demand for progressive Indianisation of all services and before the public and the various commercial organisations in the country had time to digest and comment upon the recommendations of the Railway Enquiry Committee's report.

The Committee point out to the observations of the Wedgewood Committee themselves much of the unpopularity of the Indian Railways is due to a feeling among the Indians that the Railway policy is directed by Europeans and they express surprise that the Wedgewood Committee should have recommended at various places a further Europeanisation of railway services. Apart from this the Committee state that they are opposed on principle to the recruitment of any non-Indian to fill any important post in the services.

It is obvious, they point out, that the Commercial Adviser should be a person who is well acquainted with the conditions, needs and habits of the people of this country and it cannot be expected that a person, however eminent and intelligent coming from abroad, can have such a knowledge.

The Committee further point out that there is no dearth of competent Indians for the post. The Committee request the Government for a definite assurance that no non-Indian will be chosen to fill the post of the Commercial Adviser to the Railway Board.

8,000 WORKERS IDLE

Cawnpore Textile Deadlock Stiffens

CAWNPORE, July 31.

Five thousand workmen of Swadeshi Cotton Mills struck work this morning, thus bringing the total number of textile mill strikers here to 8,000.

Trouble had been brewing in the mills for several months past and several times strike was warded off.

The immediate causes of the strike are cut in wages and the alleged maltreatment of the management.—United Press.

SPORADIC STRIKES AT CAWNPORE

Labour Leaders Appeal To Workers

CAWNPORE, July 28.

Messrs. Hariharnath Shastry, President, Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, Pandit Balakrishna Sharma, President, City Congress Committee, Mr. Rajaram Shastry, M.L.A., Mr. Arjun Arora, Mr. Basudev Chatterji and Mr. Santosh Chandra Kapur, acting General Secretary of the Mazdoor Sabha, have issued a statement sympathising with the Cawnpore workmen's demands in general but deploring the practice of sporadic strikes that has begun to manifest itself recently.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE

Only a few days back the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, U. P. Government, visited Cawnpore and promised to appoint a Labour Officer, who would look to the interests of the Cawnpore mill workers and act as a mediator between workmen and millowners. The Collector of Cawnpore has also promised to persuade the millowners, to attend to the representation received from the Mazdoor Sabha promptly.

"The immediate task before the working class, is, on the one hand, to formulate their demands and present them to the millowners for united action in case justice is denied to them.

"The Mazdoor Sabha has resolved to convene a conference of textile workers consisting of representatives of various mills, when the demands of workmen will be considered and finally settled.

APPEAL TO WORKERS

"In the meantime we appeal to the Cawnpore workers to put a stop to individual strikes for the present, formulate their demands, enlist themselves as members of the Mazdoor Sabha for the Mill Committees, enlist volunteers and vigorously prepare themselves for general action in case their demands are not conceded".—A. P.

Bengal Ban On Newspapers Challenged

Where Is Governor-in-Council Under New Constitution?

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Civil Liberties Union in a statement challenges the validity of the recent ban imposed by the Government of Bengal on newspapers warning them against the publication of news relating to the "Detenu Day". The Committee's contention is that since only a notification has been issued by the Press Officer referring the Bengal Press to an order of the Governor-in-Council dated the 17th May, 1935, which bans all such publication, the notification cannot hold good, there being no Governor-in Council under the new Constitution.

The statement concludes: "The Press Officer's warning to the newspapers once again brings home to us that the repeal of the laws infringing civil liberties has long been over due, and that it should be taken in hand at the earliest opportunity."—United Press.

PT. JAWAHARLAL AND CAWNPORE STUDENTS

CAWNPORE (By Mail.)

The Cawnpore Students Union has received the following message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, encouraging it in its campaign for enrolment of more members:—

"Such student unions fulfil a useful purpose in teaching self-reliance to the students and in safeguarding their rights. Therefore students should join them and participate in this corporate activity."

The Students Union was responsible for the students strike in D. A. V. College last February and is now agitating against the Agra University for ordering revaluation of examination papers last April.

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Texaco Draw With Nasirabad Battery

Bright Weather Favours Opening Day Of Rovers Cup

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The weather was bright and the conditions fairly good, when Bombay's premier football tournament, the Rovers Cup, which has attracted formidable combinations from all over India, opened at the Cooperage, this evening, with a match between the Texaco Club, the winners of the second division championship in the Harwood League and the T. Field Battery R. A. from Nasirabad.

Match Ends In Draw

After a tolerable display of football, the match resulted in a draw, in which 4 goals were shared.

WILSON SHINES

The Texaco has to thank Wilson, their right back, for keeping their goal intact. He stood head and shoulder above all others in the defence and his timely clearances pulled his side out of fire many a time.

THE GAME

In contrast to yesterday's Meakin Cup final, this evening's opening game between the Texaco Club and the T. Field Battery R.A. from Nasirabad, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, started in a tame manner.

TEXACO'S EARLY LEAD

The Texaco Club met with an early success, when in the 7th minute from the start Gardener brothers, Texaco's centre-forward and inside-right, respectively, broke away in a combined movement the latter drawing first blood, with a fine header off a timely pass by his brother. (1—0).

The military side was not to be discouraged by their opponent's early lead and they kept on playing calmly. Slowly and steadily, they bucked up and after pressing the Texaco for a couple of minutes, they drew level in their 20th minute, Knowles, their centre-forward scoring a spectacular goal, with a hard left-foot drive, from about forty yards, which left Brown, in the Texaco goal, guessing (1—1).

For the remaining 10 minutes in the first half, the play was confined to midfield, with the result that there was no further scoring and the breathing period arrived with the teams having scored 1 goal each.

On resumption the visitors raided the Texaco goal and their centre-forward, failed to finish a good movement between the forwards, while immediately afterwards, the local side carried the ball into their opponent's territory and twice tested the military goalkeeper.

KARUNAKAR SCORES FROM CORNER-KICK

The exchanges were now being shared in an up and down play, which ruled for a few minutes, following which Karunakar, Texaco's outside left, was seen scoring the finest goal of the season, off a corner awarded to the Texaco, he shot right into the goal to give his side the lead (2—1). This is the first time in the season that a goal was scored off a corner-kick. Bravo! Karunakar!

LEVEL AGAIN

Texaco's lead served as an eye-opener for the Batterymen, who were apt to be slack at intervals. They now became desperate and kept bombarding the local goal, till Knowles, their centre-forward, again put them on terms with a hot shot, which completely beat Brown, who had brought off two fine saves prior to this (2—2).

Despite extra-time, the teams, though tried hard to get the winning goal, failed to do so and retired from the field on level terms.

REPLAY ON WEDNESDAY

The match will be replayed on Wednesday, while the game between the Bombay City and the Shining Football Club from Kohat, which was originally fixed for that day, has been postponed to Sunday.

THE RESULT:

T. FIELD BATTERY R.A. 2 goals
TEXACO 2 goals

THE TEAMS

T. FIELD BATTERY R.A.: Tenoy; Garner and Oxford; Smirthwaite, Stowe and Dolan; Spalding, Richardson, Knowles, Kent and Waight.

TEXACO: Brown; Wilson and Webb: Telang, Robertson and Blake: McDonnell, Gardner, Gardner, Almeida and Karunakar.

REFEREE: Mr. Tilley.

To-day's Game

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT versus B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Kick-off, 5-45 p.m.

"TILAK DAY" IN BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 12.)

nearly 20 years ago. So far the people had not been able to secure their birth-right. He as a humble disciple of Lokmanya, hoped by following the teachings of Lokmanya, they would be able to attain their goal in the near future.

LOKMANYA'S POLICY VINDICATED

There was opposition to the policy of Lokmanya, nearly 20 years ago, but to-day the policy advocated by the Lokmanya stood vindicated. The Indian National Congress had decided to fight the new Constitution on all fronts and he exhorted the people to support the Congress loyally and he was confident if the policy of the Lokmanya were adopted, they would soon reach their national goal.

PARTICIPANTS IN PROCESSION

The following organisations took part in the procession besides others:

Fort District Congress Committee, Mandvi District Congress Committee, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, Girgaum District Congress Committee, the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, the Youths' Association, the Gandhi Seva Sena, Lady Volunteers, the Bombay National Guards, the Punjabi Seva Dal, the Kapole Vyayam Shala, the Kapad Bazar Maharashtra Volunteer Corps, Bharat Mitra Mandal, the Cutch Lohana Volunteer Corps and the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala.

MUSLIM YOUTHS' PROCESSION

One noteworthy feature was the procession of Muslim youths which was organised at Madanpura and which paraded through Ghilabhai Street, Morland Road, Momenpura (Kalapani), Agripada, Ripon Road, Sankli Street Kamatipura, Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar and Sandhurst Road and joined the main procession at Lamington Road.

Great enthusiasm prevailed among the Muslim youths who took out the procession from Hosaini Bag, Madanpura. Organised by the Maiffale Afzale Payambare, the Muslim Azad Party, the Anjuman-e-Sobhani and the Young Worker Volunteers, and led by Mr. Abdul Hamied, President of the Maifale Afzale Payambare, and Mr. M. Saheed, Vice-President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, the processionists went round the Muslim areas, singing inspiring Urdu national songs and raising slogans "we want freedom of speech, of organisation and of the Press" and urging the people to join the united front of workers and peasants.

PURNA SWARAJ OUR GOAL

The workers and labourers of Bombay once more demonstrated their unflinching loyalty to the National Congress, on Sunday, when the Tilak day was observed.

As though to make up for the divided allegiance of the election days the B.P.T.U.C. joined hands with the 'F' Ward Congress Committee in making the programme of the day a grand success.

The day which began with the taking out of Prabhat Pheris both in the labour areas and at Matunga, concluded with a torch march by the workers and labourers.

As if to honour the memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak, the monsoon kept off on Sunday morning. Matunga awoke to observe the Tilak day, in a cool cloudy but rainless atmosphere.

Prabhat pheries were taken out by the Volunteers of the Jain Vidyalaya. The national flag was hoisted, by Mr. I. S. Patel at the Maidan near Nappu Hall.

Mr. Patel said that they had assembled not only to commemorate the memory of Tilak but also to celebrate the assumption of power by the Congress Ministers.

The introduction of the so-called provincial autonomy did not mean the end of the struggle for Swaraj. It was only a new path that the Congress had decided to tread in its fight for Swaraj.

The anniversary of Tilak's death was only an occasion to review their years work and see how far they had progressed towards the goal Tilak had set for us. That goal of Swaraj was yet far away.

Whatever the Ministers may or may not do the masses of the people must resolve anew on that sacred day that they would continue, to fight for 'Purna Swaraj' as envisaged in the Lahore resolution. 'Swaraj' must be our "mantra" and we should know no peace till the goal was reached concluded the speaker.

IT'S NO SEDITION NOW.

One of the speakers said that in the days of Tilak it was sedition to raise the cry of "Vande Mataram." But to-day from every corner of the country revolutionary cries were being heard. The cry had even been carried into the Council Chambers of imperialism.

The speaker criticised the suggestion made that the local committees and organisations should act like agents of the Ministry. This was entirely wrong. The Ministers were but servants of the people. They should constitute themselves the agents of the local committees and strive to wreck the constitution and weaken the hold of imperialism and prepare the way for a constituent Assembly which would mean the dawn of the people's sovereignty.

NOT IN SECRETARIAT.

Mr. Sohrab Batliwala urged that the peasants and the labourers must formulate their demands and the Ministers should strive to put them into force. The place of the Ministers was not in the Secretariat but with the masses on the streets.

The meeting concluded amidst cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad."

WORKERS' RALLY

Removal Of Bans On Organisations Urged

In the evening a grand rally of the workers was held, at the Lalbaug Maidan.

With the red flag and the National tricolour, flying aloft side by side, the meeting proceeded amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. At the end of the meeting an effigy of repressive laws, symbolised by a cardboard model of a machine-gun and other arms was burnt.

Messrs. Waman Rao Kulkarni, Randive, V. B. Karnik, Mahadeshwar, Khedgikar and Bhogle addressed the meeting.

Resolutions demanding the release of political prisoners and detenus, the removal of bans on organisations and restrictions on political and labour workers, the removal of repressive laws and the restoration of civil liberties, were passed.

In moving the resolution urging the removal of bans on organisations and restrictions on individuals, Com. Kulkarni pointed out that though the ban on various illegal Associations had been lifted, there were some which were still banned. He mentioned the Lalbauta Girni Kamgar Union, the Young Workers' League and the Marxist. Literary Society, which were still held as illegal.

Similarly various restrictions that had been imposed on internees like Comrades Deshpande, Dr. Adhikari, Mirajkar, Ghate, Joglekar, and Patkar, had not yet been removed. Comrades Sardesai and Sane had not yet been allowed to enter the Sholapur district. The speaker urged that the restrictions on these people should be immediately removed.

After the resolutions were passed and the effigy of Repressive Laws was burnt the meeting formed itself into a procession and marched to the new workers chawls at Matunga.

AT KURLA

Prabhat pheris went round since early morning. In the evening a meeting was held at Hanuman Theatre and over 1,500 people attended. Among the speakers was Dr. Kazi Hamied who exhorted all, especially Muslims, to follow in the footsteps of the Lokmanya by joining and strengthening the Congress.

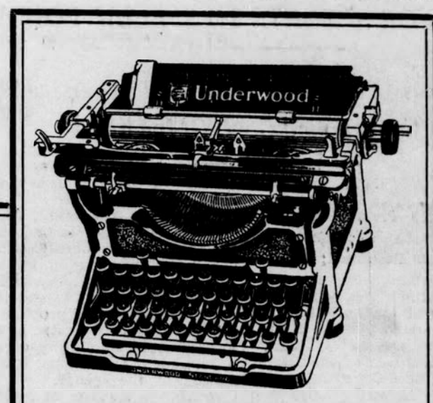
BIHAR BAN LIFTED

Youths No Longer Restrained Under Criminal Tribes Act

PATNA, July 31.

The United Press reliably understands that the Bihar Premier has just passed orders lifting the ban on all persons, mostly youngmen numbering about 50, whose movements were restrained by the Criminal Tribes Act. Most of these youngmen belong to Motihari and Muzaffarpore districts in North Bihar.

An official 'communique' is expected to be issued shortly.—United Press.



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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 11, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 24, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 1, 1306
Hightide: 8-31; 19-48
Lowtide: 1-19; 14-36
Sunrise: 6h. 15m.
Sunset: 7h. 14m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DANCING CLASS

Manipuri Dancing Class is re-opened and will begin regularly from to-day at Fellowship School, Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank Road Bombay 7.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Bhikku Arya Dhama will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Four Noble Truths".

MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

Dr. A. V. Sukhatme will deliver a lecture on "Sampling Inspection —Control of Mean" in the Royal Institute of Science (Room No. 11) at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday). The lecture is open to the public.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. B. M. Mehta, J. C. P. d'Andrade and Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet their students in French, Metaphysics and Radio Communication respectively in Wilson College, and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College, to-day (Monday) at the usual time.

BOOT BAZAAR WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

A meeting of all servants working in the Boot Bazaars of Bombay will be held at Burhani Club Hall,Dhabbu Street, Null Bazaar to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. to discuss the whole position of the Union and also formulate grievances on the basis of which to press both Government and the owners to redress them.

Mr. Jhabvala will attend the meeting and explain matters.

KAMGAR CLASSES

The usual morning, day and night classes of the Institute will remain closed to-day (Monday) on account of the anniversary ceremony of late Lokmanya Tilak and a public meeting of the staff, students, guardians and sympathisers of the above institute, will be held at 7 p.m., at New Haji Kassam's Building, Currey Road Bombay, No. 13, Messrs Falav, Dhuri, Itkyal, etc., will speak on the occasion.

FIELD CLUB

Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director-General of Archaeology in India has consented to speak on: 'My experiences at Mohen-jo-Daro and elsewhere' at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the Lecture Hall of the School of Economics and Sociology University of Bombay. Prof. C. N. Vakil, the Vice-President of the Club, will preside.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The second anniversary of the late Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, the founder of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association and the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, will be celebrated, under the joint auspices of the association and college to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the College Hall at Chowna House, Sleater Road, near Grant Road Bridge.

Motion Picture Society Deputation

A deputation of the Motion Picture Society led by Sir Phercze Sethna will wait to-day (Monday) at 11 a.m. on Sir Sultan Ahmad, Commerce Member of the Government of India.

Ships In Radio Communication

The following steamers are in wireless communication with Bombay Radio Office:—

INWARDS: Bankura, Kurohimamaru, Cortellazzo and Almkerk.

OUTWARDS: Jehangir, British Sovereign, Queda, Nawab, Strathnaver, Britannia, Tarifa and Bisca.

PASSING: British Architect.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Wings over Honolulu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Woman Chases Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Gay Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"The Punjab Lancers". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KOHINOOR—"The Last Frontier" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Din-o-Dunia". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Robinson Crusoe". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Wake Up and Live". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Captains Courageous" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Adjourned B. P. C. C. Meeting

The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Tuesday 3rd August) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The ninth lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

CHRISTA PREMA SEVA SABHA

The following is the lecture programme for the week:—

Monday, August 2nd: Mr. D. N. Tilak (in Marathi) on 'Poems of N. V. Tilak'.

Saturday, August 7th: The Rev. W. Stewart on 'Democracies and Dictators'.

Tuesday, August 10th: Miss Shahane on 'Psychology and the Growing Child'.

Saturday, August 14th: Miss Jacob on 'My Experiences in Villages'.

Tuesday, August 17th: Father Leonard Schiff on 'The War in Spain'.

Saturday, August 21st: A Debate: Brother Rajaram Acharya proposes: 'That Military Training is bad for the Young'.

Lectures begin at 6 p.m.

G WARD CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Congress workers and sympathisers was held on Wednesday the 27th at the Dadar Hindi School, Saitan Chouki, to discuss ways and means for making the Congressmen's Conference, a good success. About sixty people attended it. Sjt. Wamanrao Kulkarni and Sjt. Ambardekar explained the purpose of the Conference and how it would help building up the strength of the Congress in the Ward. It was also explained that it was absolutely necessary to unite all the sections of society fighting for country's freedom under the banner of the Congress. 'G' Ward held in its fold thousands of industrial workers, middle class people and other traders. There was a good number of Muslim community living in the Ward. It was explained to the people gathered that the Conference would certainly help in bringing all these sections of the people into the Congress fold and develop its strength adequate enough to share the responsibility in so far as the ward was concerned, in the struggle for freedom.

A local Committee was appointed to enrol the members of the Reception Committee, Delegates, Congress members and to do such other propaganda which will bring some substantial help in making the Conference a success. Sjt. Nagesh Sheth and Pt. Shitala Prasad Sharma are the joint secretaries of the Committee.

A similar meeting was held in the Office of the Ward Congress Committee on Thursday the 29th and a smaller Committee of some local enthusiastic workers has been appointed with Mr. Kulkarni and Mr. Rao as the secretaries. It is strongly hoped that a good number of Reception Committee members will be enrolled at both the places.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURBAN MAN)

An increase in assessments in the Bandra Municipal area has caused quite a lot of dissatisfaction amongst the rate-payers. A section of the rate-payers, I understand are to move into this matter and there is every likelihood of a deputation going to the Minister of Local self-Government as a protest against the increased assessments levied upon them.

The rate-payers protest that the assessment now being levied upon them is too high, and this they surmise has been done by the new assessment officer appointed by the Municipality.

OPEN BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

The Bandra Gymkhana Club tournaments have nearly reached the final stages and now arrangements are being made for the open Bombay Suburban Badminton Tournaments which are organised by the said Gymkhana.

These tournaments last year proved quite a success and this year entries are already pouring. Entries for these tournaments close on August 3, and the tournament is to start on August 13 and conclude on August 28.

Like last year, this year too the men's singles are to be divided into two sections A and B in order that every player gets a fair chance

In the A Section there will be sixteen players picked by the Committee and the rest will play in B Section.

I am told that the Committee has decided to let all the singles events be played first and on their conclusion the doubles events will be played.

INDO-JAPANESE SHIPPING

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Madras-Japan Service To Check Competition

The P. and O. and B. I. Press Office, London, sends the following:—

It has been reported from Tokio that the British India S. N. Co., is entering into competition with Japanese Companies, and is establishing a new service between Japan and Madras.

Such a report is actually reversing the facts of the case.

The Japan-India trade which forty years ago was practically 100 per cent. carried in British ships is now in the hands of the Japanese to the extent of about 75 per cent. The Japanese, for example, carry over 80 per cent. of the traffic from Bombay to Japan, and more than 89 per cent. of that from Japan to Bombay.

The B. I. service between Kobe and Madras is an effort to meet the continually growing competition of the Japanese Companies, and is not, as reported, an active aggression by the British India in fresh competition.

IN AID OF THE KAMALA NEHRU HOSPITAL

Show Of "President" At Krishna

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena, writes:—

The Calcutta Film Exchange have kindly given their very popular running picture 'The President' at the Krishna Cinema, New Charni Road on Sunday, August 8, 1937 at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in aid of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund.

Tickets can be had at the usual rates of Rs. 2-4-0, Re. 1-2-0 and 0-9-0 from the following places:—

Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwalla Bldg., New Queen's Road, Tel. No 25563.

Gandhi Seva Sena Shop, Nair Bldg., Sandhurst Road, Tel. No. 43174.

Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road.

The public are requested to buy their tickets as early as possible.

The figure, given in the Press announcement of Tuesday last, for the total income of the Benefit Performance of Prabhat's "Dharmatma" was, we are sorry to say, incorrect. The sum received was Rs. 734-5, including the sales of programmes.

BOMBAY FORT FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

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The Honorary Secretary, Board of Trustees of the Bombay Fort Free Night High School, informs us that the school has now been recognised by the University of Bombay and it has been placed on the list of recognised schools.

The Management have the pleasure to inform the public that this is the oldest and the only Free Night High School in Bombay, recognised both by the Educational Department and the University. The School is open to all poor students who cannot attend day schools irrespective of caste and creed.

The Management thank all their patrons and supporters who have helped the institution in the past and hope that with the help of the public they would be able to carry on and extend their beneficient work in the future.

Mr. Andrews For India

BOMBAY, July 31.

According to a cable received by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to-day, Rev. C. F. Andrews will be arriving in India on August 5 by s. s. "Rawalpindi" —United Press.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

Gaya Session To Be Held In October

The Organisers of the All-India Music Conference session at Gaya, to be held in October this year, write:—

"It is a matter of great satisfaction and pleasure for all those interested in Indian music and culture that a session of the All-India Music Conference is going to be held in the sacred and historic town of Gaya during October this year. With this object in view a strong committee, consisting of all the leading personages of this place, has been formed to devise ways and means and make necessary arrangements in order to bring about a successful termination of the Conference.

"Renowned adepts in different branches of music and from different parts of India are expected to join and participate in the Conference. Another feature of the Conference will be Competition. Classical, light and Modern songs, instrumental music, both stringed and wind, Oriental and modern dances will be some of the items of the competition.

"Certainly situated and once a great seat of music, this ancient place has, in the fitness of thing, rightly been selected as the venue of the All-India Music Conference. Besides ancient sites and relics of Budhistic and pre- Budhistic ages and other holy places in the vicinity of the town of Gaya associated with the memories of saints and masters, numerous beauty spots in and near about the district, are bound to interest those who would take the opportunity of attending the Conference this autumn. Therefore, we appeal to all who have not as yet become members of the Reception Committee to enlist their names as early as convenient, because membership of the Reception Committee will remain open for a short period only.

We appeal to all patrons and lovers of music to extend their most generous support and assistance to this cause.

"Lastly, we approach through these columns all adepts and masters of music and to all who are interested in music, with an earnest request to join us in large numbers, and to contribute in one way or the other to the success of the Conference and thereby advance the cause of Indian music."

Particulars may be had from the General Secretary.

Government House News

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday, 31st July, 1937.

Sir Kenneth Kemp arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Saturday, 31st July 1937.

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Executive Engineer,
Drainage Division, P. H. Circle, Patna

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R. A. COLLETT, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Poona Water Works Division.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1937

PROHIBITION

Gandhiji's article entitled "Criticism Answered" in the latest issue of "Harijan" deserves to be read by every Indian. It is brimful of inspiring, if revolutionary, ideas in the sphere of constructive national service. It is a reply to the criticisms on his previous article on Congress Ministries and suggests some instructive details about the plans outlined therein. It deals with the five important subjects of prohibition, education, relief of the peasantry, jails and salt but we shall for the present confine our comments here to the first subject with only consequential reference to the second. As it is essential that the ideal of prohibition should be clearly understood by all concerned, Gandhiji defines total prohibition as "prohibition against sales of intoxicating drinks and drugs except under medical prescription by a practitioner licensed for the purpose and to be purchasable only at Government depots maintained therefor." But to avoid serious complications in the very beginning he would so qualify the prohibition that foreign liquors in prescribed quantities may be imported for the use of Europeans who cannot or will not do without their drink. But these, he insists, should be sold in select areas and under authorized certificates, hotels and restaurants being forbidden to sell any intoxicating drinks. All things considered, it is expedient, for some years at least, not to quarrel with this qualification permitting the European's right to drink

No Counting Of Cost

Prohibition is accepted by all provincial Governments in India as a great ideal, a moral, if not, religious obligation. It is also a great ideal from the point of view of individual and national health. And because it means better health and consequently more efficient work, it is also a sound economic proposition. If these premises are conceded, as they must be by every sensible person, it follows as an inevitable inference that no Government which accepts prohibition as a great ideal can decently put off its achievement on the ground that it is not possible to replace the liquor revenue. For the reasons stated above, prohibition must be achieved whether or not the tainted revenue can be replaced. Of course every attempt must be made to make up the loss in revenue and there are various ways of doing it. But the delay in making good the revenue cannot justify any avoidable delay in achieving complete pronibition. Gandhiji is naturally uncompromising on this point and says: "I count loss of this revenue as of no account whatsoever. Prohibition will remain a far cry if the Congress is to count the cost in a matter of first class national importance."

Wanted Brain Trust

Prohibition being a compelling duty, the only question is in what period it should be achieved. Gandhiji thinks it possible to do so in two years but making allowance for administrative difficulties of which he is not yet aware, he puts down three years. It should be possible to enforce the prohibition of the sale of opium (except, of course, for medicinal purposes, in two or three years) and of the sale of liquor in many districts in that period. But we fear that few more years may be necessary to make prohibition throughout the province a lasting reality, in the sense of making any craving for liquor controllable, of preventing systematic smuggling from the States and the use of diluted methylated spirit as a drink. We think Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's plan of five years is a safe one to begin with, though, as stated above, many districts may have prohibition much earlier. As regards the ways of making good the liquor revenue we shall consider the question at some length on another occasion. But we want to emphasise the point here once again that the speedy enforcement of prohibition should not be made conditional on the loss of revenue being simultaneously made good. Gandhiji has himself suggested several ways of getting over the financial difficulty, a notable one being the taxation of very high incomes. Mr. K. T Shah, writing on the subject in "Harijan" at Gandhiji's request suggests several other ways. The Prohibition Finance Committee, appointed by the Bombay Government some years ago, dealt with the question thoroughly and suggested a number of ways of replacing the liquor revenue. For ourselves, we would at present only suggest that every Provincial Government may well appoint a special committee of experts, a kind of Brain Trust, to devise ways and means of carrying out the various nation-building plans that may be outlined by Congress Cabinets.

London's Interest In Indian Art

Repeated attempts for the last several years have been made to centralise all important Indian art activities in London. Various schemes under various names and labels, sponsored by various parties in London, have been time and again proposed to enlist the support of the Government of India for that objective. London's interest in Indian Art finds the latest manifestation in the communications published in the "Sunday Times," evoked evidently by the sentiments which Mr. Robert Byron expressed in a review of "The Legacy of India." These communications have been promptly followed by Reuter's collection of views of some prominent persons in London. The Marquess of Willingdon, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir William Llewlyn, President of the Royal Academy, have communicated their appreciative views The other views collected by Reuter are those of Sir Phiroz Khan Noon, the High Commissioner, Mr R. A. Dara of the "Oriental Gallery" in London, Udav Shankar, Syt. G. D. Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai. We mention these names to indicate the manner as well as the character of the support sponsors of the "great" exhibition have sought We, in India, know nothing as to the data or the reasons or the ultimate objectives which persuaded the eminent in London to offer their prompt response. Judged, however, by the sentiments which Mr. Byron, who is believed to be the originator of the present move, gave expression to, there are two leading proposals: one, the establishment of a central art museum in London: and, second, the organisation in London under the auspices, evidently, of the Royal Academy, of a "great" exhibition of Indian art. Certain questions are pertinent. What will be the precise scope and character of the exhibition? What, above all, are the ultimate objectives of the exhibition? Is the exhibition to be merely a grand preliminary to the ultimate establishment of a central museum in London? Or, is it to be only one more effort to exploit Indian art and culture for working, to use Mr. Byron's phrase, "political psychology?" Is the exhibition meant to be representative of ancient or modern art or both? Mr. Byron's assurance that it is a "question simply of the intrinsic merits of Indian art," cannot, unfortunately, be taken for granted. For, the question is not as simple as he would have us believe. Besides, Mr. Byron, as an admirer of the builder of New Delhi, has been associated with ideas which cannot inspire confidence in the Indian public. The Marquess of Willingdon has expressed the view that the exhibition would be a great friendly gesture "if after consultation with experts and authorities in India, it is found possible to organize it." It is obviously a very important "if." There is as yet no information to suggest that India has been consulted at all. Our appreciation of the proposal for the London exhibition must, therefore, be postponed until we get all the essential information we have suggested and all the data we need to judge the utility of the costly enterprise.

But we cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without pointing out that if the ultimate object of the exhibition is to establish a central museum in London, India cannot possibly approve of the idea. The Markham report has shown conclusively the poverty, at once in the number and equipment, of museums in India. Naturally, every plea that India can obtain for art and cultural reconstruction is, therefore, urgently needed for building up museums in the country itself. India cannot afford to indulge in charity, however lofty, abroad. If the exhibition is to be, moreover, solely for the display of ancient art and the benefit of antiquarians, it will again be an intellectual luxury India can illafford. The only possible consideration that may persuade us, in India, to appreciate the idea of an exhibition in London would be the appointment of the right regional commitees in the different provinces for ensuring the best ways for the display of the work abroad of modern living Indian artists. If ancient art and the antiquarians can supplement this objective they would be welcome.

We have asked for the necessary information, we have outlined the necessities of the art situation as it exists to-day in India, and we have mentioned the manner in which India could be persuaded to co-operate in the London enterprise. Any effort, therefore, at stampeding Indian support will, of course, be widely resented. We warn the Government of India not to make any premature or immature commitment.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

What has the Coronation season been in cash? Careful reckoning shows that in the last twelve weeks at least £11,000,000 more has been spent than in any other twelve weeks of the year.

That is based on the calculation that the 30,000 odd people included in the general term "Society" probably spent at least an extra £300 each during those twelve weeks.

London's visitors from abroad were more numerous, spent more lavishly, and about 10,000 of them must have spent up to £200 each.

MacDonald For S. America

Ramsay MacDonald may be leaving for a holiday in South America later in the year. This is a reminder that it is now several years since he was called "our peripatetic Prime Minister" by Winston Churchill in the days when he was travelling to conferences all over Europe. His trip, which is not yet certain will be purely private holiday. The only public occasions to attract Mr. MacDonald are gatherings of Scottish associations, which exist throughout the continent.

He has never been to South America before, nor to any other Spanish-speaking country, but this deters him not at all. As he says, he has travelled all over the world, with two aids and always found them sufficient.

They are the English language and a Scottish accent.

Lloyd George's First Election

Mr. Lloyd George, who for the last four years, has won the prizes for black currents at the Kent Fruit Show, was disqualified in all three classes this year, because the baskets of black currents were not filled.

Had he complied with the regulations he would have won all three prizes, the judges said. Mr. Lloyd George's secretary told pressmen: "He was disappointed when told of the decision. But this set-back will make no difference to him. Set-backs, whether in politics or gardening he is used to."

Meanwhile, L.-G.'s first election fight—he has been in Parliament 47 years—is recalled in "Wales Drops the Pilots" by W. Hughes Jones It tells the story of the earlier political life of Lloyd George who in associations with Tom Ellis fought for the self-Government of Wales. Between 1890 and 1895 these two young men were the national leaders of Wales.

According to Mr. Jones, the contest between the village squire, Ellis Nanney of Llanstumdwy, and the village shoe-maker's nephew was a "livid election". L. G. said during the election that the day of the cottage-bred man had at last dawned. He won by a majority of 18, after a recount and the finding of a bundle of Lloyd George papers "in the Tory Box".

A Simon Story

For a quarter of an hour in mail week a British journalist sat in an underground tunnel with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A train derailed at Victoria was the cause.

Sir John Simon, the Chancellor, got in at the Temple, with a companion, and sat down in a modest third-class compartment though empty acres of first-class seats lay behind a swing-door.

Somewhere outside Charing Cross, the passengers stopped and they stayed. It got hotter and hotter. The Chancellor mopped

(Continued on page 8. column 7.)

Our London Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

Palestine Debate

LONDON, July 24.
(By Air Mail.)

At this time of the year, London is generally occupied with its road repairs. This inevitably leads to many deadlocks on the London streets where traffic is very heavy. This year there is not only a traffic deadlock in the Central London where road-up season is in full swing, but the ghost of deadlock prevails everywhere else where politics are seriously discussed.

At Westminster and Whitehall we have had two deadlocks one the Government's report on Palestine and the other is Signor Grandi's attitude in the Non-Intervention Committee where the British plan for the control of volunteers once again came up for discussion. In Labour circles too there is a dealock in the attitude of the Party leaders towards Government's Defence Estimates The only issue which has passed unmolested the precincts of Westminster is Mr. A. P Herbert's Divorce Bill, which has been rechristened as Matrimonial Causes Bill. Except for Mr Herbert's chivalrous endeavours all roads seem to be up.

Britain's "Compromise" Proposal

The deadlock on the British "compromise" proposals, the British Broadcasting Station told us late last night, remains complete. Despite the frantic efforts of most of the British newspapers to play up to the Foreign Office and be "optimistic", despite the Foreign Office statement that a new meeting was hoped for "within 48 hours," the situation did not advance an inch. Grandi was the obstacle, supported, of course as expected, by the spokesmen of Germany and Portugal. First Grandi indicated that British and French fleet patrol of Franco's coasts must be removed at once as a condition of the discussions. The British and French fleets had no right there, as they had not a mandate from the full committee any longer meaning Hitler and Mussolini did not approve of them. Next Grandi opposed the procedure everyone else had agreed to, and which the British Government had proposed to deal first with, the urgent question that would require negotiations with the Spanish Government and Franco. He demanded a procedure which meant recognition of belligerent rights first, discussion for weeks to come, and any mention of withdrawal of foreign combatants postponed indefinitely.

This is the committee deadlock and before discussions have even begun, the British Government, even on its own "compromise" proposals, is forced right up against the instant obstruction of the Fascist Powers. The position of the Franco rebels is now so acute that the time for manouvring is past. For the Fascist Powers, it is no longer a question of talking to maintain a fiction. They must secure new help for him Under pressure of this situation they are forcing the British Government right up against it. Their demand is: recognition for Franco and thereby a free hand for themselves to aid him The British Government must withstand them or surrender. The long months of equivocation are drawing to a close.

Palestine Debate

The House of Commons refused to approve the Government's proposals to partition Palestine in three parts. As one paper pointed out the Government's somersault on this issue was achieved after many consultations both behind the scenes and in front of the footlights. So muddled did the position become that the House at one time had before it the Government motion; the Socialist amendment to the Government; Mr Churchill's amendment to the Socialist amendment to the Government motion, and Mr. Lloyd George's amendment to Mr Churchill's amendment to the Socialist amendment to the Government motion. Of course in this House-that-Jack-Built story there had been signs of confusion at an earlier stage. It was revealed in the speech of Mr. Ormsby Gore in moving the Government motion Here are two specimens of his oratory which are collected from the Hansard report of his speech: "The fores of anti-Semitic persecution have been rearing their hideous heads..... Conditions in the Arab world and in the Jewish world ..... have tended to make the inevitable clash in Palestine ... more likely to occur." The Colonial Secretary was naturally reminded in the course of the debate that he had devoted most of his speech to an examination of the question whether the Mandate had or had not failed and forgot to advance reasons for the scheme of partition.

Labour's Dilemma

On Wednesday night, the Labour Party furnished us with one more illustration of its weak position on armament. The Parliamentary Party met to consider the annual dilemma again. It considered it for a long time and then adjourned the discussion until Thursday without coming to a decision. As usual, the meeting was divided between those who want to vote against the Estimates and those who would abstain. No school in the party wants to vote for the Estimates Those who stood for voting against the Estimates were, as usual, a majority of the party and the whole Executive, with the exception of Mr. Dalton, who took sides with those who would abstain This majority wants to vote against the Estimates for the old reason that it has no faith in the Government's foreign policy nor any confidence that it would use its armaments in support of the League and collective security. The minority with which Mr. Dalton took his stand includes most of the trade union members, and it took the view that the party ought to abstain in next week's division because it places the party in a ludicrously illogical position and one likely to be most harmful to it in the country, to demand a strong League policy and a firm front against the dictators and at the same time to vote against supplies for army, navy, and Air Force.

The attitude of Mr. Dalton means a hard blow to Mr. Attlee, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Herbert Morrison and the rest of the Executive who had never doubted that there would be a majority for voting against the Defence Estimates. That the majority there has always been since rearmament began for voting against the Estimates should now have been turned into a minority is attributable to three causes:

1. Some of the old majority have gravitated to the other view because of the worsening international situation and the ever-growing boldness of the dictators. They do not think that in so serious a situation men can vote against defence supplies upon a doubt, even what appears a well-founded doubt, about the Government's intentions towards

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CONTINUE THE BOYCOTT

A Reuter message from London, dated July 30, states that there are grounds for the belief of a possibility for compromise between the Colonial Office and the Indian Zanzibar interests on the Clove Legislation under a formula whereby the Indians will accept the new legislation subject to rules under it restricting the exercise of interference by the Clove Growers' Association with the actual operations of trade. The message states further that Mr. B. N. Anantani, the London representative of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar, interviewed by Reuter, said that in view of the above the Indians will be well-advised to suspend the passive resistance arranged for August 1, which would harm all sides. On the other hand Mr. Tyabali, President, Indian National Association, Zanzibar, now in Bombay doubts the accuracy of this report and states that according to a cable received from the Zanzibar Indian Association on Friday night there is not the slightest indication that the Zanzibar Indians are relaxing in their determination completely to withdraw from clove trade until their just demands are conceded and freedom of trade restored. On the contrary, he says, the cable appeals, through him, to the Indian public, Congress and other public bodies to do their best to have an embargo placed on the importation of cloves in India. Mr. Tyabali, therefore, rightly urges that Indians should not be influenced by the reported interview of Mr Anantani or waver in carrying out their patriotic decision to boycott cloves and bring about an embargo on clove imports by all constitutional and legitimate means. And the boycott needs to be continued till a definite settlement is actually made and not merely hinted at as a possibility.

NOTHING NEW

Speaking on the eve of the adjournment of Parliament on British Foreign Policy, Mr. Eden did not say anything striking or useful, much less new. He indulged in the usual professions of goodwill and of peace which, in practice, have rarely led anywhere except to international betrayals. He again gave assurances about non-intervention and the British scheme. But as we have already seen, these assurances do not amount to anything substantially helpful to democracy or to international justice. Indeed, the scheme can be easily twisted to prove fatal to the Republican Government of Spain. This is not unlikely because Britain has been notoriously pro-Fascist in her conduct all through the Spanish trouble. As to the question of the Mediterranean we are not surprised that Mr. Eden should address Italy in tones of meek friendliness.

AN AMUSING CAMPAIGN.

It is not altogether surprising that the Secretary of the Bombay Muslim League should seek to misrepresent Mr. Yasin Nurie. But it is a little amusing that he should whip himself and his League into some sort of activity against Mr. Nurie particularly because—as the Secretary himself points out for the benefit of an awe-stricken Muslim community—the move has secured the gracious "consent and approval" of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The facts, however, are that Mr. Yasin Nurie defeated a Muslim League candidate by a clear majority, that he received a mandate from his constituency that if he joined any party it should be the Congress but that he was not to join the Muslim League in any circumstances. The consent and approval of the Leader evidently renders the proud Secretary incapable of realising that his complaint should be against the Muslims of Ahmedabad who rejected the Muslim League candidate inspite, as we re-collect, of Mr. Jinnah's insistence that his electioneering visit to that town which ended in a fiasco was, in fact, a great success. Any way, the urgent task before the naively energetic Secretary and his Leader is to set their own house in order before presuming to do things outside.

STRIKE IN ANDAMANS.

The refusal of the Government of India to publish the report of the Hansraj-Yamin Khan inquiry into the condition of political prisoners in the Andamans clearly implied that all was not well with those prisoners. This impression on the public mind was further confirmed by a subsequent statement about the prisoners and appeal on behalf of them by Raizada Hansraj. There can now be no doubt as to why that report was not published. The political prisoners are again on hunger strike since July 21. The grave concern caused by the news is natural enough among the public and particularly among the anxious relations of those who are in the Andamans. This anxiety is all the more intensified by the fact that offialdom has so far studiously avoided giving any details of the strike. We are glad that Congress M. L. A.'s will take up the question in the Bengal Assembly to-day. Full details must be forced out of the Government. But this is not all. It is now obvious that conditions in Sir Henry Craik's paradise are far from satisfactory. It is also obvious that Government have no intention of improving those conditions much less of transferring these prisoners from the Andamans. It will be the duty of Congress M. L. A.'s to see that Government are obliged to give up that intention.

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague.)

(1) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta celebrated the Tilak Day in his own way by composing a poser which has been tentatively titled "Epitaph For Interims".

(2) Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah has decided to reopen negotiations for a communal settlement with Rajen Babu—provided it is guaranteed that Congress agrees to merge itself in the Muslim League and to obey the orders of Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jinnah.

* * *

Sir Wazir Hassan, speaking at Bareilly, characterized Muslim Leaguers as 'back numbers'.

That is, presumably, why their habitat is conveniently the pigeonhole on psychological occasions.

* * *

Thieves, according to a writer in the 'Economist', are a social and economic necessity.

The 'Economist', let us explain, is an organ of British capitalism.

* * *

Congress M.L.A.'s in the Bengal Assembly propose to raise the question of political prisoners in the Andamans and reported to be heartlessly determined to give a very uncomfortable time to the Government.

But Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, we hope, is ready with his newly discovered specific. With tears in his eyes he should appeal to Muslim members to rescue him from this Mahasabha-inspired move against the Ministerial champions of Muslim rights.

* * *

The Bengal Ministry has presented a Surplus Budget.

But new and chronic liabilities like Sarkars and Huqs and Burdwans have yet to be liquidated

* * *

The Congress Ministry in C. P. has decided to have no Parliamentary Secretaries.

This should provoke a strong protest from Punjab and Bengal where besides Parliamentary Secretaries at Rs. 500 per month, seven paid Parliamentary Private Secretaries have also been appointed.

* * *

Public Hero No 1.

"Scenes were created in Assembly Chamber when, Mr. E. Raghvendrarao rose to take the oath of allegiance, cries of shame from the over-crowded galleries greeting him which he received calmly."

—C. P. Assembly proceedings.

* * *

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, however, was not in his seat when the C. P. Assembly debated an adjournment motion relating to election irregularities in the Bilaspur constituency.

It is not, however, correct to assume that it was in any way Mr. Raghavendra Rao's own symbolical contribution to the debate.

* * *

An article on make-up suggests: "Dress Your Face In Accordance With The Weather."

Ladies are, therefore, advised to save those tears for a rainy day.

* * *

"All that bothers me is commonsense, pure and simple", declares a writer in a contemporary.

And it is evidently too much.

* * *

An unknown merchantship has been sunk in Spanish waters by an insurgent cruiser.

Good thing that its identity remains officially unrevealed. For if it were British, there would be the certain danger of Mr. Duff-Cooper suffering severe brain fever after heatedly declaring that he would not risk the life of a single British sailor, etc., etc.

* * *

In connection with the minor trouble that arose out of the presence of a German submarine in the English channel, "it is officially stated in Berlin that the U-34 was returning from Spain and had every right to be where she was."

It is not officially stated as to what it was doing in Spain; since *that* is very well-known.

By the way, we are perfectly certain that Mr. Duff-Cooper will need no ice-bag in consequesce of this reply from Berlin.

* * *

Pickpocket: 'I only took the gent's watch out of his pocket to know the time.'

Judge: 'Well, I can tell you—twelve months.'

Help Ministers With Constructive Suggestions

SARDAR PATEL'S ADDRESS TO GUJARAT P. C. C.

AHMEDABAD, August 1.

Addressing the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, to-day Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the old order of things had now changed and they should not now be mere critics of the administration but should help the Ministers with constructive suggestions. They must not rush to the Press for any and every grievance but should approach the respective Congress Committees or in proper cases, the Ministers direct, and acquaint them with their grievances. This was not the time for mere criticism by co-operation and sympathy; whatever reports or complaints they made, must be free from exaggeration and absolutely true because if they worked in an irresponsible way they would lose their prestige.

Continuing, Sardar Patel said that all village and taluka Samitis must be vigilant now. Congress Ministers would also have to see that they gave clean and unprejudiced justice to everyone. They must also realize that Ministers could not perform miracles overnight. But with the limited resources they would try to get the maximum possible benefit. Then, when they found that nothing substantial could be done to the masses, public would see the worth of the new Constitution which had been declared by British Statesmen as 'a great experiment with self-government.'

NEED OF CO-OPERATION

In the prohibition programme the Ministers must have the help and co-operation of the Congress and the people who must see that there were no breaches.

Concluding the Sardar said that he did not know how long the Constitution would work, nor did he know when it would break. But in the meantime they must not do anything which would dishonour and discredit the Congress Ministers. With the full and intelligent co-operation of the people alone the Ministers could do something despite the great handicap of funds.—United Press.

CITY RE-AFFIRMS RESOLVE TO WIN INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

which no Government claiming to be civilised, and, having the interests of the people at heart, could possibly tolerate. All such detenus and internees must be forthwith released and all restrictions on them removed.

"This meeting further demands the release of Sardar Teja Singh Swatantra, an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. The action of the Punjab Government in keeping in detention an elected member is an affront to the electorate and a defiance of democratic procedure.

REPEAL REPRESSIVE LAWS

(3) "This meeting further demands that all the restrictions on civil liberties throughout India be removed and repressive legislation to this effect be repealed. The meeting notes with regret the almost complete absence of civil liberty in the Indian States, in many of them even personal liberty of the most elementary kind being lacking. The establishment of civil liberty is preliminary condition to all progress and therefore it is essential that in the States as in the rest of India full civil liberty should prevail."

Mr. Brelvi said that this year's special significance was attached to the observance of the Lokmanya's anniversary inasmuch as the new policy, of acceptance of offices was only a new phase of the movement for the country's freedom which the nation had launched on August 1, 1920 the day of the Lokmanya's death.

The resolutions had stressed that so long as India did not attain Complete Independence, the nation could not give up the principle and policy of Non-Co-operation. The aim of the Congress was the attainment of Complete Independence which meant transfer of full control over the Army Foreign affairs, Finance Currency and Exchange and Tariffs into the hands of the Indians. Until then no body could say that India had achieved Complete Independence.

THREE GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

Continuing, Mr. Brelvi said that for the Indians to attain their national goal, the Lokmanya had laid down three principles for guidance.

The first was fearlessness and sacrifice. He was the first Indian leader who by his example, taught the nation how to be prepared to suffer and sacrifice at a time, when going to jails for political reasons was not usual. After that under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi thousands had gone to the jail. But the price of national freedom was far more than that. Greater sacrifices were needed and the people must be ready to suffer more. That time was soon to come.

NEED OF POPULAR SUPPORT.

Secondly, Lokmanya had emphasised that for success in the National Struggle they must have the support of the masses behind their efforts. He was also the first Indian leader who established direct contact with the masses. It was to no small extent due to his pioneering effort which had been developed under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership that to-day the great difference between Congress Ministers and their predecessors for several years was that while the latter had behind their back the strength of Britain, the former had behind them the support of the Congress—that is, the masses. They offered their greetings to the Congress Ministers and pledged their co-operation to them. They could co-operate most effectively with them by strengthening the Congress by carrying it out its work outside the the legislatures. Every one who loved his country must join the Congress and strengthen it.

COMMUNAL HARMONY.

The third and the most important issue was that of Communal harmony. The Lokmanya realized the need for Hindu-Muslim unity and had laid down that the Hindus could not concede too much to the Muslims. It was to no small extent due to his generous lead and that of Mahatma Gandhi that the Congress had made communal unity a plank of its constructive programme and had laid down such a policy as to convince the Muslims and the other communities that their interests would be fully safeguarded. It was the duty of Congressmen to act in accordance with that policy. The Congress Ministers had an excellent opportunity of cementing communal unity by so carrying out the Congress policy through the legislature as to satisfy the Muslims and other communities they would get their fullest due, only from the Indian National Congress and not from any other organisation in the land. And to the extent Congress Ministers promoted the economic and social well-being of the masses, to that extent they would give such satisfaction to the minorities the bulk of whom were poor. Efforts towards communal settlement might be made through negotiations between the leaders but he was convinced that for a lasting solution of the communal problem there could be no more effective method than Congress Ministries and Congressmen outside the legislatures by their deeds making the Muslims masses realize that no organization could more sincerely and with greater success work for their well-being and freedom from economic exploitation than the Congress.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconding the resolutions said that the mission of Lokmanya was taken up for fulfilment by Mahatma Gandhi. Calling upon the women of the land Mrs. Gokhale said that the Lokmanya had in a talk with her clearly stressed the importance of the role women should play in the national fight for freedom. The Lokmanya considered women as the builders, the organisers and protectors of Indian nationhood and she appealed to the women to play their nonourable part

Dr. Chandulal Desai paid a tribute to the strong-will and determination of the Lokmanya, and the discipline he observed in his life.

Unflinching when the situation demanded great sacrifices of him, the Lokmanya sat for six years in the desolate prison cell at Mandalay and produced one of his greatest works.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas recalled the statement of the Lokmanya that they could not concede too much to Muslims at the Lucknow Congress.

The Lokmanya said that it did not matter who rule India, if there was a real transfer of power from the hands of the foreigners to those of the Indians. Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh in a brief speech supported the resolution.

SOWN SEEDS OF FREEDOM.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar pointed out that the Lokmanya had sown the seeds of National Struggle. On this occasion they met to put forth the demand for the elementary civil liberties of the people, which must be restored to them fully. All political prisoners were soldiers in the Struggle for Freedom and emancipation and they must be released. The most appropriate slogan at this juncture was "Link mass struggle with the Council Agitation."

Mr. T. T. Godiwalla, on behalf of the students, criticised the defects in the educational system, which he thought was enslaving the youth of the country. He urged a thorough overhaul of University Education and for complete democratisation of the University Act.

WILL YOUTH RISE TO OCCASION.

Maulana Abdul Bari said that the Lokmanya had set a noble example by giving all his life's energy to the nation. He "had died in harness" and the goal of Independence would be nearer if people emulated his example. He appealed to the youth of the land to shake off communalism.

Mr. S. G. Sardesai felt that with the acceptance of offices by the Congress, a tendency to tone down the National Struggle for freedom was being noticed. This was a sign which indicated that the Congress would soon slip back into inaction. He urged the people to unite and assert their rights through organised effort.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai put the resolutions to vote which were carried unanimously.

The function came to a close after "Vande Mataram" was sung.

BENARES IN DANGER

Flood Water In Streets: Torrential Rains Still Continue

BENARES, Aug. 1.

The situation is serious says a telegram received about the floods at Chandauli Naintabad and Syedraja villages in Benares district. More boats were sent this morning to the affected areas. Mr. Vernede, Collector also left this morning for Chandauli to make arrangements for the safety of the sufferers. The Deputy Superintendent of Police has already gone. Volunteers are also proceeding.

The Ganges at Benares has flooded the streets at Dasaswamedh and Nagwa. Water reached upto Gandaulia and Lanka crossways. Water has entered Dasaswamedh police station and the compound of Mr. Shivprasad Gupta's House.

Benares had heavy rains during the last three days. Torrential rains are continuing.

25 VILLAGES SUBMERGED.

(Later) More than 25 villages in Benares District are reported to be affected by floods. Several houses have collapsed, though so far no report of loss of life has been received. Women and children, wherever it seemed necessary, have been removed to places of safety.

A dozen boats have been sent to these villages from the city and adequate police arrangements have been made. Congress volunteers and boy-scouts are also helping in giving relief to sufferers.

The Collector, Mr. R. V. Vernede visited the affected areas. The rivers are now showing signs of subsiding.—A. P.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The Congress Ministry Day was observed all over the City to-day, when simultaneous flag hoisting ceremonies and public meetings were held at different places.—A. P.

Observance At Lahore

LAHORE, Aug. 1.

The Congress Ministry Day and the Lokamanya Tilak anniversary were observed here to-day. There was flag salutation and a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Dr. Satyapal.—A. P.

At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Tilak Day was observed her. A "Prabhat Pheri" was taken out early in the morning, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj hoisted the national flag. A procession was taken out in the evening.

A public meeting was held at the Purshottamdas Park in the evening, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others spoke, explaining the present political situation, with particular reference to the acceptance of office by the Congress.

The resolution as drafted by the All-India Congress Committee and already circulated to all the Congress Committees was unanimously passed at the meeting.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, the question of having telephonic communication with the United Kingdom was considered.

FOR MASS CONTACT IN "G" WARD

Congress Branch Office Opened On Tilak Anniversary

Tilak anniversary in 'G' Ward began with Flag Salutation in the morning at Sa-tan Chouki, where a branch of 'G' Ward Congress Office was opened on the occasion.

Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar unfurled the Congress Tricolour. He dwelt at length on the life and work of Lokmanya Tilak.

He observed that the 'G' Ward had elected three representatives to the Legislative Assembly, of whom Sjt. Bal Gangadhar Kher had become the Premier. The Premier had to look after the larger interests of the province but they, his colleagues, the speaker and Mr. Songavker would look after the needs of the 'G' Ward.

He, therefore, appealed to the people to represent their grievances duly through their Ward Congress Committee.

BRANCH OFFICE OPENED

At Iranis Chawl the opening ceremony of the branch office was performed by Barrister V. S. Dongre.

Mr. Dongre said that opening of the office on the occasion of the Tilak anniversary was significant in that Tilak had as his ideal the approach to the masses.

The office would be helpful in reaching the masses in that it was situate in the Labour area and he hoped full advantage would be taken of its existence.

He then referred to the circumstances that led to the Congress taking the administration of the Provinces into its hands.

He further said that they should strengthen the hands of their Ministers by their activities outside. That could be achieved to perfection only when Mohalla and Village Committees were established in all localities. He urged all to join the Congress in large numbers.

Later, the Congress leaders assembled there visited the Hanuman Vyayam Shala, where after some physical culture display all were garlanded.

PREMIER KHER ATTENDS CEREMONY AT POONA

POONA, Aug. 1.

Presiding over a crowded meeting of students in the Parshram Bhau College Hall this morning to celebrate the anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak, Mr. B. G. Kher stressed the need for a re-orientation of the educational policy giving a national bias.

The Ministers, Mr. Munshi, Mr. Lathe and Mr. Desai, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Mr. N. C. Kelkar were among those present.

Mr. Kher pointed out how the students could help in the achievement of freedom.

Earlier, Mr. Kher and other Ministers attended a Flag Salutation at the Congress House. Mr. Deo who presided, spoke on the significance of the day, which, in addition to being the anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak, commemorated the inauguration by Mahatma Gandhi of theNon-cooperation movement and also the acceptance of office by the Congress.—A.P.

Students' Procession

A procession of Bombay Students marched on Sunday evening, from the Servants of India Society to the Congress House, to observe the "Tilak Day". Led by a batch of lady students, the procession wended its way along Girgaum Road, Queen's Road and Kennedy Bridge Lane. The students carried placards demanding withdrawal of "anti-national textbooks", democratisation of University Act and the recognition of the students' organization by the authorities.

PRESS WORKERS' PROCESSION

Another procession of Press Workers' marched along the Sandhurst Road in the evening and joined the meeting at the Congress House.

Muslim Coalition Group To Support Bengal Ministry

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Solid support for the Ministry in its general policy was promised at a meeting of the Muslim Coalition group of the Bengal Legislature held at the residence of Sir Nazimuddin, the Minister for Home affairs, this afternoon.

The Premier, Mr. Fazlul Huq, presided and over 100 members were present. It is understood that the discussions generally centred on the relations between the Ministers and the Coalition Party. All the Muslim Ministers, excepting Mr. Nausher Ali, attended.—A. P.

SECONDAY TEACHERS' FEDERATION

Preparations For Next Session To Be Held At Sholapur

Secretary, District Secondary Teachers Association, Sholapur writes:

It has been decided by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation to hold their Annual Presidency Conference at Sholapur in the next Diwali vacation.

The Sholapur District Secondary Teachers' Association has formed itself into the Reception Committee and at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the District Association it was resolved to hold the Conference at Sholapur on November 15, 16, and 17, it being of course assumed that Schools have their Diwali Vacation from November 1 to Nov. 22.

The Executive Committee of the Federation shall fix the Agenda in time for the Reception Committee to circulate it to schools and to publish it for the information of the public.

Both the Reception Committee and Executive Committee of the Federation will in the meanwhile appreciate very much all possible suggestions from Secondary Teachers and persons interested in Secondary Education in respect of (1) name of the President (2) the subjects of papers to be read and the names of persons who would read them (3) the subjects for demonstration lessons and the names of teachers who would conduct them (4) resolutions to be moved at the Conference.

It is of course the desire of the Sholapur Association that the Presidency Conference at Sholapur should do something practical to further the cause of Secondary Teachers and also of secondary education. The Association therefore naturally desires that teachers from all the Presidency over should come to Sholapur to attend and take part in the Conference. November and December are healthy and pleasant at Sholapur.

B. N. R. WORKERS' UNSETTLED LOT

Retrenchment Of Daily Rates Staff Unjustified

The General Secretary, B. N. Rly. Indian Labour Union, writes:

It is with much pleasure and satisfaction the workers at Khargpur welcome the news about the re-opening of the Saturday working in the N. W. Railway and Lucknow workshops. It is expected that the same would be the effect of this news on workers at other centres on the B. N. Railway and elsewhere where short time working is still in force.

UNSETTLED LOT.

But the lot of the daily rated workers is still unsettled. Bloc retrenchment of the daily rated staff was effected in 1933. Since then the earnings of the Railway has been gradually increasing and no one can find the necessity of imposing this sacrifice on the daily rated staff any longer—nearly a months' wages of the total earnings in an year.

To their utter disappointment the Mudie Enquiry Report recommended after going into the case that there should be this short time for another 10 to 12 years a one sided judgment. It is said that work is got done by the Railway by other firms when it can be easily done in the Khargpur workshops. This the workmen feel the railway administration is intentionally continuing this short time under the plea of economic depression when the number of supervisory officials are increased every year. No amount of sacrifice and sufferings in the past could move the administration to change its policy. Do the administration want further sacrifice on a large scale by the workers?

It is hoped, that taking stock of the foregoing facts and when other Railway administrations see their way to reopen Saturdays in their workshops, the B. N. Railway will also fall into line and lose no further time in understanding the workers difficulties and abolish this short time working by re-opening Saturdays to the daily rated workmen.

State Prisoner Released From Lahore Jail

LAHORE, Aug. 1.

Sirdar Karam Singh, a State prisoner, has been released from the Lahore Central Jail, to-day, in pursuance of the recent statement of the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. He was immediately served with a notice under section 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to leave the Punjab within twenty-four hours. He is leaving to-night for Allahabad.

Sirdar Karam Singh was arrested under Regulation 3 of 1818 in April 1931, three days after his arrival at his village of Dhoot.

There are still five more State prisoners in the Punjab.—A. P.

Rationalists And Civil Liberties

CHAGLA PLEADS FOR COMPLETE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TWO

"There ought to be a complete alliance between the Rationalist Association and the Civil Liberties Union, because they are counterparts of each other. I think every good rationalist should be a stout defender of Civil Liberties and a defender of Civil Liberties must be a good rationalist."

So said Mr. M. C. Chagla speaking at the Lunch meeting of the Rationalist Association of India at Mongini's on Sunday last.

Mr. M. C. Chagla in the course of his speech said:—

The subject I am asked to speak on, this afternoon, is rationalism and civil liberties. I shall first deal with rationalism, then with civil liberties and finally the combination of the two.

Now, what is rationalism? According to me rationalism is that attitude of mind which places reason in a predominant position in all affairs of life. I said predominant position and not the sole position to the exclusion of every other consideration. Just as a man cannot live by bread alone, so also he cannot live by reason alone. Faith, emotion and sentiment must play their due part in life. You may subordinate them to reason but you must allow them their full play. Life would be a very cheap and tawdry thing if it was governed and controlled only by reason. Some of our best actions are actuated not so much by reason as by emotion and sentiment.

RATIONALISM IN POLITICS.

In our country there is a special need for emphasising rationalism because that is a quality which is very much at a discount here. You find our public life, more often than not, swayed by sentiment rather than by reason. Some of the most important decisions in recent years have been arrived at by considerations which completely leave reason out of the picture. Take, for instance, the Poona Pact. No man has greater respect and admiration for Gandhiji than I have. That wonderful old man is one of the greatest men living in the world to-day, but still as rationalists we must not forego the luxury of criticising even him, and when we find that an important political pact is arrived at more by fasting than ratiocination we are entitled to say that whatever you might think of the conclusion the method is all wrong, and in this case as it happens even the conclusion was wholly wrong. It is difficult to conceive of a worst mess than was made by this pact. The two institutions of which we are, and ought to be always, ashamed of are caste and purdah, and they both exist because people refuse to think for themselves.

Now what are civil liberties? Civil liberties are the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press, and the liberty of association. I have not mentioned the liberty of thought which is the parent of all these liberties, because no state and no human agency can control a man's thoughts. Civil liberties are not merely the elementary rights of citizens, but they are absolutely vital to the existence and development of society itself.

To-day the question of civil liberties assumes a peculiar importance because you find in the world a conflict of two opposite ideas, dictatorship and democracy. You have the instances of dictatorship in the totalitarian states like Germany and Italy, and I need hardly tell you at what a sad discount civil liberties in these states.

In our own country we have neither dictatorship, nor democracy. You have a bureaucracy, and a bureaucracy is as anxious as any dictatorship to preserve to itself the sole monopoly of thinking on political matters on behalf of all the people which it is called upon to govern. The British Government here does not plead guilty to the charge of being called a bureaucracy. It calls its rule a paternal rule and arrogates to itself the position and status of a trustee working on behalf of the vast millions of India. They tell us that it is true that we are the beneficiaries but we are still minors and therefore we do not know what is good for us, and we must leave to our trustees to decide what should be done on all matters which affect the Government of the country. So in India especially it is necessary that we ought to be very jealous in guarding and looking after such liberties as we have got and seeing that no further encroachments are made upon those liberties.

ROLE OF RATIONALISTS.

Now when I come to think of the connection there is between rationalism and civil liberties, I find that the Rationalist Association ought to be as much interested in the civil liberties of the people as any one else. There can be no rule of reason if civil liberties are suppressed, because the value of civil liberties is not confined to the political sphere alone.

Even in non-political matters there must exist civil liberties in order that rationalism can prevail. Take, for instance, religion. There you find civil liberties are curtailed not very much by Government, but by another body of autocrats, viz., the priests, and this body of men arrogate to themselves the same rights and powers as the Government does in the political sphere.

There ought to be a complete alliance between the Rationalist Association and the civil liberties union, because they are counterparts of each other. I think every good rationalist should be a stout defender of civil liberties and a defender of civil liberties must be a good rationalist.

MASS CONTACT IN MAHARASHTRA

Suggestion Invited From Workers' Unions

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 31.

Mr. G. P. Khare, a member of the Mass Contact Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:

In its meeting held at Pachora the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Mass Contact Committee in accordance with the Faizpur Resolution. The peasants, workers and other oppressed classes have a number of grievances. The object of the Mass Contact Committee is to try to redress such grievances as far as possible with a view to reach the Congress goal of Independence.

Though the Mass Contact Committee is chiefly concerned with the peasants' problems, the grievances of the working class (labourers working in Railways, Mills, factories, hotel workers, metal workers and other small and large industrial workers) are not less important. The Committee cannot leave the labour problems unnoticed.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED

I, as a member of the Committee, intend to put forward some definite proposals before the first meeting of the Mass Contact Committee to be held on 15th August. All the labour unions and workers in Maharashtra, are, therefore, earnestly requested to send their suggestions to me (at 390, Sadashiv Peth, Poona, City), or to the office of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee before the 10th of August 1937.

CHEAP EXCURSION TRAVELLING

SIMLA, July 31.

From to-morrow an extraordinarily cheap sight-seeing excursion train will be introduced by the North Western Railway between Ludhiana and Lahore. The train will leave Ludhiana at 5-30 a.m., on each Sunday and after stopping for passengers at Phagwara, Jullandur, Kartarpur and Amritsar will reach Lahore at 9-15 a.m. The distance from Ludhiana to Lahore is 116 miles. On the return journey the train will leave Lahore at 18-53 and after stopping at the same stations will reach Ludhiana at 22-15 hours.—A. P.

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Prohibition Will Remain A Far Cry If You Count Cost

MAHATMA ANSWERS CRITICS

MAKE EDUCATION SELF-SUPPORTING | TURN JAILS INTO FACTORIES

Drink And Drug Revenue Is Extremely Degrading Taxation, He Says

"Prohibition will remain a far cry, if the Congress is to count the cost in a matter of first class national importance. The loss of revenue is only apparent.

"I put this prohibition in the forefront, because its result is immediate. Congressmen and, especially women, have bled for it. National prestige will rise in a manner it cannot by any single act that I can conceive, and the other five Provinces are highly likely to follow the Six. The Muslim non-Congress Prime Ministers are equally interested in seeing India sober than drunk", writes Mahatma Gandhi in the latest issue of "Harijan."

TRIPLE SCHEME

He has evolved a triple scheme for the benefit of the Congress Cabinets.

(1) Total prohibition within three years by making illicit distillation heavily punishable and by giving free play to voluntary workers' propaganda.

(2) Making education self-supporting (a) by beginning child's education by teaching a useful handicraft; (b) by making industry and commerce to run colleges of commerce and engineering and (c) by conscription of men and women of learning for a limited period.

(3) Making jails self-supporting by encouraging spinning and weaving, thus enabling discharged prisoners to become model citizens of the State.

FULL TEXT

Following is the full text of the article:—

My article on Congress Ministries has attracted attention and evoked criticism. The latter demands an answer.

PROHIBITION

How can total prohibition be brought about immediately if at all? By 'immediately' I mean an immediate planned declaration bringing about total prohibition not later than three years from 14th July 1937, the date of the taking of office by the first Congress Ministry. I imagine that it is quite possible to bring it about in two years. But not being aware of administrative difficulties I put down three years. I count loss of this revenue as of no account whatsoever. Prohibition will remain a far cry, if the Congress is to count the cost in a matter of first class national importance.

Let it be remembered that this drink and drugs revenue is a form of extremely degrading taxation. All taxation to be healthy must return tenfold to the taxpayer in the form of necessary services. Excise makes people pay for their own corruption, moral, mental and physical. It falls like a dead weight on those who are least able to bear it. The revenue is largely derived, I believe, from industrial labour which together with field labour the Congress almost exclusively represents.

The loss of revenue is only apparent. Removal of this degrading tax enables the drinker i.e. the tax-payer to earn and spend better. Apart, therefore, from the tremendous gain, it means a substantial economic gain, to the nation.

I put this prohibition in the forefront because its result is immediate; Congressmen and especially women have bled for it; national prestige will rise in a manner it cannot by any single act that I can conceive, and the other five provinces are highly likely to follow the six. The Mussalman non-Congress Prime Ministers are equally interested in seeing India sober rather than drunk.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE NOT FOR INDIA.

The cry of great expenditure in preventing illicit distillation is thoughtless where it is not hypocritical. India is not America. The American example is a hindrance rather than a help to us. In America drinking carries no shame with it. It is the fashion there to drink. It reflects the greatest credit on the determined minority in America that by sheer force of its moral weight it was able to carry through the prohibition measure however short-lived it was. I do not regard that experiment to have been a failure, I do not despair of America once more returning to it with still greater fervour and better experience in dealing with it. It may be that if India carries out prohibition it will hasten the advent of prohibition in America. In no part of the world is prohibition as easy to carry out as in India for with us it is only a minority that drinks. Drinking is generally considered disrespectable. And there are millions, I believe, who have never known what drink is.

But why should prevention of illicit distillation cost any more than prevention of other crimes? I should make illicit distillation heavily punishable and think no more about it. Some of it will go on perhaps till doomsday as thieving will. I would not set up a special agency to pry into illicit distilleries. But I would punish anyone found drunk though not disorderly (in the legal sense) in streets or other public places with a substantial fine or alternatively with indeterminate imprisonment to end when the erring one has earned his or her keep.

This, however, is the negative part. Voluntary organizations especially manned by women will work in the labour areas. They will visit those who are addicted to drink and try to wean them from the habit. Employers of labour will be expected by law to provide cheap, healthy refreshment, reading and entertainment rooms where the working men can go and find shelter, knowledge, health-giving food and drink and innocent fun.

TYPE OF ADULT EDUCATION.

Thus prohibition means a type of adult education of the nation and not merely a closing down of grog shops.

Prohibition should begin by preventing any new shop from being licensed and closing some that are in danger of becoming a nuisance to the public. How far the latter is possible without having to pay heavy compensation I do not know. In any case, generally, licences that lapse should not be renewed. No new shops should be opened on any account. Whatever immediately is possible in law should be done without a moment's thought so far as the revenue is concerned.

But what is the meaning or extent of total prohibition? Total prohibition is prohibition against sales of intoxicating drinks and drugs, except under medical prescription by a practitioner licensed for the purpose and to be purchasable only at Government depots maintained therefor. Foreign liquors in prescribed quantity may be imported for the use of Europeans who cannot or will not do without their drink. These will also be sold in bottles in select areas and under authorized certificates. Hotels and restaurants will cease to sell intoxicating drinks.

THE PEASANTRY

But what about relief to the peasantry which is oppressed by excessive taxation, rack-renting, illegal exactions, indebtedness which can never be fully discharged, illiteracy, superstition and disease, peculiarly due to pauperism? Of course it comes first in terms of numbers and economic distress. But the relief of the peasantry is an elaborate programme and does not admit of wholesale treatment. And no Congress ministry that does not handle this universal problem can exist for ten days. Every Congressman is instinctively interested, if largely academically, in this problem. He has inherited the legacy from the birth of the Congress. The distress of the peasantry may be said to be the 'raison d'etre' of the Congress. There was and is no fear of this subject being neglected. I fear the same cannot be said of prohibition. It became an integral part of the Congress programme only in 1920. In my opinion the Congress, now that it is in power, will put itself morally right only by once for all courageously and drastically dealing with this devastating evil.

EDUCATION

How to solve the problem of education is the problem unfortunately mixed up with the disappearance of the drink revenues. No doubt there are ways and means of raising fresh taxation. Professors Shah and Khambatta have shown that even this poor country is capable of raising fresh taxation. Riches have not yet been sufficiently taxed. In this of all countries in the world possession of inordinate wealth by individuals should be held as a crime against Indian humanity. Therefore the maximum limit of taxation of riches beyond a certain margin can never be reached. In England, I understand, they have already gone as far as 70 per cent of the earnings beyond a prescribed figure. There is no reason why India should not go to a much higher figure. Why should there not be death duties? Those sons of millionaires who are of age and yet inherit their parents' wealth, are losers for the very inheritance. The nation thus becomes a double loser. For the inheritance should rightly belong to the nation. And the nation loses again in that the full faculties of the heirs are not drawn out, being crushed under the load of riches. That death duties cannot be imposed by Provincial Governments does not affect my argument.

NEW IDEALS

But as a nation we are so backward in education that we cannot hope to fulfil our obligations to the nation in this respect in a given time during this generation. if the programme is to depend on money. I have therefore made bold, even at the risk of losing all reputation for constructive ability, to suggest that education should be self-supporting. By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning. It is only one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated. Literacy in itself is no education. I would therefore begin the child's education by teaching it a useful handicraft and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training. Thus every school can be made self-supporting, the condition being that the State takes over the manufactures of these schools.

I hold that the highest development of the mind and the soul is possible under such a system of education. Only every handicraft has to be taught not merely mechanically as is done to-day but scientifically, i.e., the child should know the why and the wherefore of every process. I am not writing this without some confidence, because it has the backing of experience. This method is being adopted more or less completely wherever spinning is being taught to workers. I have myself taught sandal-making and even spinning on these lines with good results. This method does not exclude a knowledge of history and geography. But I find that this is best taught by transmitting such general information by word of mouth. One imparts ten times as much in this manner as by reading and writing. The signs of the alphabet may be taught later when the pupil has learnt to distinguish wheat from chaff and when he somewhat developed his or her tastes. This is a revolutionary proposal but it saves immense labour and enables a student to acquire in one year what he may take much longer to learn. This means all-round economy. Of course the pupil learns mathematics whilst he is learning his handicraft.

I attach the greatest importance to primary education which according to my conception should be equal to the present matriculation less English. If all the collegians were all of a sudden to forget their knowledge, the loss sustained by the sudden lapse of the memory of say a few lacs of collegians would be as nothing compared to the loss that the nation has sustained and is sustaining through the ocean of darkness that surrounds three hundred millions. The measure of illiteracy is no adequate measure of the prevailing ignorance among the millions of villagers.

SELF-SUPPORTING METHODS

I would revolutionize college education and relate it to national necessities. There would be degrees for mechanical and other engineers. They would be attached to the different industries which should pay for the training of the graduates they need. Thus the Tatas would be expected to run a college for training engineers under the supervision of the State, the mill associations would run among them a college for training graduates whom they need. Similarly for the other industries that may be named. Commerce will have its college. There remain arts, medicine and agriculture. Several private arts colleges are to-day self-supporting. The State would, therefore cease to run its own. Medical colleges would be attached to certified hospitals. As they are popular among monied men they may be expected by voluntary contributions to support medical colleges. And agricultural colleges to be worthy of the name must be self-supporting. I have a painful experience of some agricultural graduates. Their knowledge is superficial. They lack practical experience. But if they had their apprenticeship on farms which are self-sustained and answer the requirements of the country, they would not have to gain experience after getting their degrees and at the expense of their employers.

This is not a fanciful picture. If we would but shed our mental laziness, it would appear to be an eminently reasonable and practical solution of the problem of education that faces the Congress ministers and therefore the Congress. If the declarations recently made on behalf of the British Government mean what they sound to the ear, the ministers have the organizing and organized ability of the Civil Service at their disposal to execute their policy. The Services have learnt the art of reducing to practice the policies laid down for them even by capricious Governors and Viceroys. Let the ministers lay down a well-conceived but determined policy, and let the Services redeem the promise made on their behalf and prove worthy of the salt they eat.

CONSCRIPTION OF TEACHERS

There remains the question of teachers. I like Prof. K. T. Shah's idea expressed in his article elsewhere of conscription being applied to men and women of learning. They may be conscripted to give a number of years, say five, to the teaching for which they may be qualified, on a salary not exceeding their maintenance on a scale in keeping with the economic level of the country. The very high salaries that the teachers and professors in the higher branches demand must go. The village teacher has to be replaced by more competent ones.

THE JAILS

My suggestion to turn jails into reformatories to make them self-supporting has not excited much criticism. Only one remark I have noticed. If they turn out marketable goods, I am told, they will unfairly compete with the open market. There is no substance in the remark. But I anticipated it in 1922 when I was a prisoner in Yeravda. I discussed my plan with the then Home Member, the then Inspector General of Prisons, and two Superintendents who were in charge of the prison in succession. Not one of them cavilled at my suggestion. The then Home Member was even enthusiastic about it and wanted me to put my scheme in writing. If he could obtain the permission from the Governor. But His Excellency would not hear of a prisoner making suggestions regarding jail administration! And so my scheme never saw the light of day. But the author believes in its soundness to-day just as much as when he first made it. This was the plan: All industries that were not paying should be stopped. All the jails should be turned into hand-spinning and handweaving institutions. They should include (wherever possible) cotton-growing to producing the finest cloth. I suggest that almost every facility for this purpose already exists in the prisons. Only the will has to be there.

TREAT THEM AS DEFECTIVES

Prisoners must be treated as defectives, not criminals to be looked down upon. Warders should cease to be the terrors of the prisoners, but the jail officials should be their friends and instructors. The one indispensable condition is that the State should buy all the khadi that may be turned out by the prisons at cost price. And if there is a surplus, the public may get it at a trifling higher price to cover the expense of running a sales depot. If my suggestion is adopted, the jails will be linked to the villages and they will spread to them the message of khadi and discharged prisoners may become model citizens of the State.

SALT

I am reminded that Salt being a Central subject, the poor ministers cannot do anything. I should be painfully surprised if they cannot. The Central Government has to operate in provincial territories. Provincial Governments are bound to protect people within their jurisdiction against being dealt with unjustly even by the Centre. And the Governors are bound to back the protests of their Minsters against unjust dealings with the people of their respective provinces. If the Ministers are on the alert, there should be no difficulty in the poor villagers helping themselves to the salt without undue interference on behalf of the Central authority. I have no fear of such undue interference.

In conclusion I should like to add that whatever I have said about Prohibition, Education and Jails, is presented merely for the consideration of Congress ministers and the interested public. I may not withhold from the public the views which—however strange, visionary or unpractical they may appear to critics—I have held tenaciously for long.

Abyssinians Still Offer Resistance

Western Provinces Retain Independence Under Ras Dassita's Lead

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DJIBOUTI, July 23 (By Air Mail).

At Hadama 400 Italians were killed by the soldiers of Dedjaz Fikri Maram after the train was derailed and stopped there and I am informed now through official Ethiopian sources that strong reprisals were taken by the Italian General Command at Addis Ababa and another order was given for indiscriminate massacre

The poor innocents rushed to the Foreign Consulates to save themselves from death but many are said to have lost their lives.

When the Abyssinians heard of this they derailed three more trains one after the other at Akaki which is only 5 or 6 miles from Addis Ababa and at another station called Dukkaine. They have killed all the Italian soldiers who were travelling well armed.

A Frenchman has at last informed the world that Ras Dassita is alive. In fact we have this information since his last fight with the Italians on 13, 14 and 15th February in Arousi near Hawash river. An eye-witness of this fight who succeeded in coming down to Djibouti safe informed us that Ras Dassita was actually seen by him retreating with his troops. Ras Dassita has been responsible for Italians failing to take six western provinces of Addis Ababa.

Abyssinian soldiers in Garamullata Harrar Province are said to have forced the Italian troops to vacate their positions from one side of Garamullata and go to the other side.

The Italians have also put up auto-aircraft guns on every station from Hawash to Addis Ababa, the reason being given that the Abyssinians may get aeroplanes to attack these places.

BRIBERY CHARGE AGAINST MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL

Works Committee Appoints Sub-Committee To Investigate

As a sequel to allegations of bribery made against an official of the Municipal Workshops, by the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, Mr. Edwards had applied to the Municipal Commissioner for permission to institute legal proceedings against the Union and those employees who had made allegations against him.

The Honorary Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union, had addressed letter to the Mayor requesting for an independent enquiry into the charges brought by the Union.

The Works Committee of the Corporation considered the letter and appointed a sub-committee to go into the whole matter and to report to the Works Committee.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

his brow, and discussed all manner of things, including gold, especially the Cotton-Shute match. Doors and windows were opened; still the temperature rose, and people began to get restless. Sir John looked at his watch. "Dear me. I have a conference at the Treasury at three This is quite aggravating."

At last, with a roar like the crack of doom—after that uncanny silence—a train passed up on the other line, and the passengers moved up into Charing Cross station. The last they saw of their Chancellor's spare figure in the dark lounge suit and "Anthony Eden" hat was his back, as he sprinted up quickly the stairs to the street.

Businessmen And Telephone

Sir Abey Bailey has had one of his legs amputated. A weak ago it was announced that he was confined to bed with a recurrence of his old trouble, plebitis. Since then he underwent this serious operation which was completely successful. He is expected soon to be at work again.

His day begins early. On several of his many journeys from Capetown to England he has been known to have breakfasted, cleared customs at Southampton, and to have been on his way to London long before 7 in the morning, the hour at which most of the other passengers were being aroused by their stewards. When in London, his first visitor of the day is often entertained to breakfast. At 9-45 a.m. Sir Abe is always seated at his desk, starting by telephone the business of the day which may easily end with a turnover of £1¼ millions.

He has about a dozen telephones around him, of which eight or nine are private lines to brokers and business houses. He has a private line to Rowe, Swann and Co., to Crews and Co., to Myars, and to several other leading brokers. He has also a private line to his son, as well as several telephones connected to the exchange in the ordinary way. From morning until evening he transacts a tremendous volume of business over these telephones. Offers come to him continually of huge lines of shares. He decides his policy with regard to any one transaction instantaneously. Will he buy, sell, reject? The answer comes in a moment.

Yet throughout the day he carries the whole business in his head. He never makes a note and although the turnover of the day frequently amounts to a million or a million and a half pounds in value, he never makes a mistake of memory.

* * *

The superstition that mummies bring bad luck received another blow recently when in a broadcast address Prof. A. M. Blackman, the Egyptologist declared:

"Times without number in Egypt I have slept with mummies all round me."

* * *

The Rev. R. A. Jardine, who performed the marriage ceremony at the wedding of the Duke of Windsor, is now in America. He delivered his public lecture in New York to an audience of 77.

He expressed regret at the small audience and attributed it to "some misunderstanding." He referred to the fact that three welfare organisations originally announced as sponsoring the lecture, had withdrawn their support because they objected to "capitalising" the Duke's wedding.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A DOMESTIC SCENE

"You believed me to be dead," continued Athos, "just as I have long believed you to be. But after all, it was only the name of Athos that concealed Count de la Fere, just as the name Lay Clarik concealed Anna de Breuil. In point of fact, we have only lived up to the present time because we believed each other dead, and because a remembrance is less oppressive than a human being, though a remembrance, too, can rankle at times."

"What do you want with me? What brings you here?" said Milady in a hollow voice.

"I wish to tell you that though you thought me dead, I have not lost sight of you. I can retale to you, day by day, your actions from the day you entered the cardinal's service until this evening."

A smile of incredulity passed over Milady's pale lips.

M. D'ARTAGNAN SHALL DIE!

"Listen then! It was you who cut off the two diamond drops from the Duke of Buckingham's shoulder, it was you who had Madame Bonacieux carried off; it was you who set assassins against D'Artagnan when he had found out your infamous secret. When you found that the balls had missed their mark it was you who sent him poisoned wine with a forged letter to make your victim believe that the wine came from friends. Finally, it was you who, in this very room, pledged yourself to Cardinal Richelieu to cause the Duke of Buckingham to be murdered in exchange for the cardinal's promise that D'Artagnan should vanish."

Milady had turned livid.

"You must be Satan himself!" she cried

"Perhaps," said Athos, "but at all events listen well to what I have to say."

COMPLETE REJUVENATION
LONG-LIFE, HEALTH, VITALITY
WITH OKASA
THE MOST DEPENDABLE TONIC

CONQUEST OF OLD AGE

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Old Age is the most difficult problem which scientists have ever had to tackle. It defies solution! No process is known by which men and women can be made to enjoy permanent youth and vitality. The progress of modern science has, however, led to the discovery of remedies by which the causes leading to early old age, debility, ill-health, can be definitely removed so that man can increase the period of his life and live with full vigour and vitality upto a very advanced age

PIONEER IN THE FIELD OF REJUVENATION

Two important methods are known to achieve this aim. Professor Voronoff for the first time reported to the Conference of Surgeons in Paris in 1919 about his method of rejuvenation by grafting glands. The Conference laughed at him. Three years later in 1922, Voronoff published still more sensational results, and since then he is acknowledged to be the pioneer in the field of rejuvenation. He proved that the returning back to youth and vitality, is certainly possible. He is in fact the pioneer in this field

Prof. VORONOFF

SCIENTIST PROVES ON HIS OWN PERSON

POSITIVE REJUVENATION AND PROLONGATION OF LIFE

WITH OKASA

The second important method and certainly more universal, is the one discovered by Professor Lahusen who made the epoch-making discovery that prolongation of life and rejuvenation is possible by internal treatment with special Gland Hormones which he put before the world under the name "OKASA." Very few scientists have been able to show the efficacy of their discoveries on their own person. Dr. Lahusen demonstrated on himself the marvellous efficacy of OKASA. He lived up to the long age of nearly 90 years and died recently in full health and vitality. No other scientist in the world has ever achieved such results.

Dr. LAHUSEN

GERMAN MEDICAL JOURNAL WRITES:

Dr. Brown discussing the problem of rejuvenation, health and vitality, writes in the German Medical Journal: "This aim is, in my opinion, best to be attained by hardly any other means or methods so quickly, so easily and so simply as by OKASA which has become so very widely known. There were so many favourable opinions from the Medical Faculty regarding its practical utility that I decided to make an attempt with this preparation. I have been able to apply the test to a few patients and in all cases the success has been, without exception, astonishing and effectual and a long series of experiment have not been necessary to convince me that in OKASA we possess an invaluable help in the treatment of such disorders.

WARNING

Owing to the extraordinary success of OKASA attempts are being made in and outside India to manufacture imitations of OKASA under various names. As all the processes employed in the manufacture of this preparation are patented under German Federal States Patent No. D. R. P. 536191 and 554092, it is not possible for anyone to copy the manufacture of OKASA. Therefore, beware of all imitations. Insist on getting OKASA which alone enjoys world-wide reputation and is the most widely used preparation.

10 YEARS BRILLIANT RECORD OF EFFICACY

SAFETY FIRST

By using unknown and unreliable preparations you simply make experiments on your person and run the risk of spoiling health, wasting time and money. In the interest of your health it is always safe to use only such preparations which are recognized for their high quality and sure efficacy and have withstood the test of time.

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR OKASA

On account of its great efficacy the demand for OKASA in every civilized country is so great that OKASA is at present manufactured in 4 different factories: One in Berlin; second in London; third in Paris and the fourth in Milan (Italy). From here OKASA is distributed through various centres in all the principal towns to millions of men and women throughout the world.

FACTS & FIGURES

We have in our possession facts and figures to show that OKASA is the only Gland-Hormone Tonic of its kind known and used throughout the world. It is the only Gland Tonic which has obtained world recognition at International Expositions. True fascimiles of Diplomas of Honour and Gold Medals awarded to OKASA are shown below.

READ JUST A FEW LEGALLY CERTIFIED LETTERS FROM THE PUBLIC

FELT FIFTEEN YEARS YOUNGER.
Chatra.

"I got for my own personal use two sets of Okasa one for my wife and the other for myself..... My wife's health considerably improved. As a matter of fact she threw off the burden of about fifteen years. I also improved in health ..... I felt many years younger and was noticed as presenting a less haggard appearance.

J. H. P."

ONLY SORRY NOT TO HAVE USED OKASA BEFORE.
Deolali.

"Please send me per V.P.P. another 100 tablets of Okasa Silver and oblige. I was perfectly satisfied with the trial box I sent for and I am only sorry that I have not been able to send for a further supply before.

R. L."

OKASA AN EXCELLENT TONIC.
Calcutta.

"I have purchased one tin of 100 tablets of Okasa and under recommendation taken two tablets after meals, three times a day. There can be no question that Okasa is an excellent tonic. After a hard day's work and possibly a late night one gets up feeling surprisingly fresh. It is not the ordinary form of stimulant which loses its effect. Okasa carries one through.

W. K. C. G."

MUCH BENEFIT FROM OKASA.
Dacca, (Bengal).

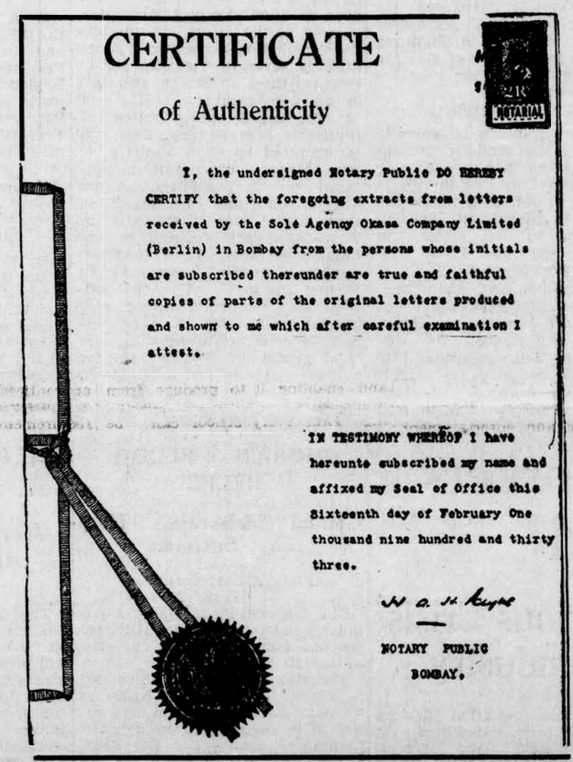
"My cousin, the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. B. L., Minister of Education, has derived much benefit from your Okasa (Silver). My father Maulvi, A.L., M.L.C., of ..... has been taking a systematic course of same to great advantage.....

A. H."

FEEL QUITE A DIFFERENT WOMAN NOW.
Tundla, (U. P.)

"As the trial box of 30 tablets has done me a world of good and I feel quite a different woman now, I intend taking the full course.

Mrs. D. O. B."


CERTIFICATE
of Authenticity
I, the undersigned Notary Public DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing extracts from letters received by the Sole Agency Okasa Company Limited (Berlin) in Bombay from the persons whose initials are subscribed thereunder are true and faithful copies of parts of the original letters produced and shown to me which after careful examination I attest.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my Seal of Office this Sixteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and thirty three.
NOTARY PUBLIC
BOMBAY.

OKASA CURES NERVOUS TROUBLES
Bombay.

"Kindly send me one box more of 100 tablets Okasa at your earliest convenience. I have much pleasure in stating that I found Okasa of the utmost benefit and assistance in curing my nervous troubles which were responsible for Insomnia, Indigestion and General Debility. Prior to taking Okasa I tried innumerable other preparations but derived no permanent relief

E. C. G."

OKASA OF INESTIMABLE BENEFIT.
Simla, (S.W.)

"On the last occasion I purchased three hundred tablets from you from Dehra Dun after an attack of Influenza and they were of inestimable benefit to me.

J. R. F." (Major, I.M.D.)

OKASA MORE BENEFICIAL THAN ADVERTISED.
Aligarh.

"I shall feel obliged by your kindly sending me per V.P.P. one box of Okasa Silver containing 300 tablets. I am glad to inform you that your Okasa tablets are more beneficial than they are advertised.

C.B., B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate".

ELECTRIC POWER IN CHANGING DAMAGED HEALTH
Hyderabad.

"I am very glad to write to you that your medicine is really a remarkable one and it has got an electric power in changing damaged health. This I found only after using one tin of 100 pills. I ask now for your free booklet.

R. M."

HAVE DONE ME IMMENSE GOOD.
Rangoon.

"Kindly send per V.P.P. to my address one box of Okasa pills (Silver) for men. This is the third box I am ordering. The Okasa tablets have done me immense good.

A. G. P."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
DO NOT RUN ANY RISKS
ALWAYS USE OKASA
THE ORIGINAL GENUINE GLAND TONIC
HIGHEST INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

"Cross of Merit" and Gold Medals
Florence (Italy) 1929

Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal
London 1932

LONDON 1932

"GRAND-PRIX" AND GOLD MEDALS
PARIS 1928

FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION

No other Gland-Hormone preparation has ever achieved such world wide fame and obtained highest International Diplomas and Gold Medals as OKASA.
Do not be misled by spurious products.

HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE SENT FREE

OKASA is available in two sizes. Price Rs. 3/12 and Rs. 10. Obtainable at all leading chemists or direct from:—OKASA Co., BERLIN (India) Ltd., 12, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Science and Industry

INDUSTRY IN NORTH CHINA

Has Japan An Eye On Coal Mines And Textile Mills?

In view of the Japanese aggression in North China, the following review of the economic conditions in that province will be read with interest. It provides a solid reason why Japan is so much interested in occupying this part of China.

COAL

The total coal reserve in China has been estimated at the approximate figure of 250,000 million tons while that in the North China provinces has been estimated at 132,759 million tons, or 53.91 per cent of the total reserve.

It may be noted that successful mining depends greatly upon adequate transportation facilities, the lack of which explains why present annual coal production of Shansi, despite the province's huge reserves, is less than that of Shantung and far less than that of Hopei. However, transportation facilities in Shansi have been greatly improved in recent years, particularly through the construction of the Tatung-Puchow Railway, which is now nearing completion. It can reasonably be expected that Shansi's position as a coal producer will become much more favourable in the near future.

FOREIGN INTEREST IN COAL MINING

The importance of coal production in North China can easily be seen. A large proportion of the coal mines are under the joint control of China and other foreign countries. The largest Sino-British joint mine is operated by the Kailan Mining Administration in the Kaiping Basin, Northeast Hopei, with a yearly production of from four to five million tons. Another Sino-British enterprise is the Mentoukou Company, to the west of Peiping, which has an annual output of about 30,000 tons. The largest Sino-Japanese joint mine is the Luta Company, operating at Tzuchuan and Weihsien, both along the Shantung Railway, with a total production of 700,000 tons a year. The Chinghsing Coal Mine, on the Cheng-Tai Railway has a small proportion of German capital, and its production has rapidly increased to 300,000 tons. The same company operates at Shihchiachwang a coking plant with an output of about 80 tons of coke a day. The most prosperous mine with entirely Chinese capital is the Chunghsin Company at Tsaochwang, in South Shantung. It's very good bituminous coal is produced at the rate of 1 200 000 tons a year.

IRON ORE

The reserve of iron ore in Manchuria is the largest in China. Since Manchuria is at present under the military occupation of the Japanese, China's available reserve has been greatly restricted and is to be found largely in the North China provinces particularly Hopei.

OTHER MINERALS

Besides coal and iron, there are other metals whose production values, however, are comparatively small. Shantung produces gold to the amount of 1,500 taels annually, while Pinglu, in South Shansi, produces 21,000 tons of gypsum a year. Asbestos is produced in Laiyuan, Hopei, a small amount of fluorspar is produced in Shantung and about 190,000 tons of clay are produced in Hopei every year for pottery making.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

The cotton industry is generally regarded as the most important industry in the North. According to the statistic for 1936, there were 10 mills in Hopei, 13 in Shantung and five in Shansi but none in Chahar and Suiyuan. Fifteen of these mills were owned by Chinese and 13 by Japanese.

It will be seen that about one-fifth of the spindleage and looms in China are located in Hopei, Shantung and Shansi. On account of the Japanese policy to control this industry the spindleage of the Chinese mills there has become less than half of that of the Japanese mills. The thread spindles are more or less equal on both sides. The position of the Chinese mills in weaving is even worse than in spinning, the number of Chinese looms being only three-eighths that of the Japanese looms. However, it may be noted that all of the Japanese mills are located in Tientsin and Tsingtao and they have no interests outside these two treaty ports.

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

There are a number of woollen mills with modern equipment in Hopei, Shansi and Suiyuan but none in Shantung or Chahar. According to the latest information, the distribution according to localities is seven in Tientsin, six in Peiping, three in Shansi and two in Suiyuan, making a total of 18. The largest one is located at Ching Ho near Peiping. This mill is operated by the Ministry of War to manufacture uniform material for the soldiers. It has 4,800 spindles and 58 looms. Then there is the Jen Li Company in Tientsin, chiefly engaged in manufacturing rugs. Its well-known product is mostly exported to foreign markets. The Oriental Wool Manufacture Company, also located in Tientsin, is a comparatively new establishment. Its chief product is woollen yarn for knitting purposes and it is able to compete favourably with imported goods.

SAFETY DEVICES ON CHINESE RAILWAYS

Sequel To Tragic Train Fire

CANTON, (By Mail.)

Up-to-date safety devices will shortly be installed in all passenger cars on the Canton-Kowloon Railway and other Government-operated trains in China.

A modern signal system, fireproof coaches, wider passage ways and fire extinguishers will be introduced to assure greater safety in the future.

These decisions are a sequel to the recent fire on a Canton-Kowloon Railway train in which some 200 passengers were burnt to death.—Reuter.

FEDERATION MUST BE SABOTAGED

Mr. Santanam's Address At Bhavani Political Conference

BHAVANI, July 31.

Presiding over the Bhavani Taluk Political Conference Mr. K. Santhanam, M.L.A., Editor "Indian Express", made several suggestions to the Congress Ministry of the Province, including, (1) relief to agriculturists with special reference to liquidation of their indebtedness and remission of land revenue, (2) prohibition (slow and steady), and (3) reconstruction of village Panchayats.

Continuing Mr. Santhanam said that the Congress had formed ministries, but it did not change its ideal, namely complete independence. He referred next to the federal structure of the Constitution and said that Provincial Governments should do their best to prevent the inauguration of the Federation and suggested the following steps to be taken:—

1. All Provincial Legislatures should pass resolutions recording their disapproval of the Federal Part and requesting the British Government not to bring into operation;

2. Soon after the passing of these resolutions, a Ministers' Conference should be held in which this request should be emphasised and the British Government plainly informed that a forcible imposition of the Federation will drive the Provinces to paths of non-co-operation;

3. A deputation consisting of the President of the Congress and the Chief Ministers of the Provinces should proceed to England to make a formal demand to the British people and Parliament that the present Federation plan should be given up.—United Press.

Woman Deputy President For U. P. Assembly

LUCKNOW, July 31.

By electing unanimously Begam Aizaz Rasul as the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, the United Provinces have done a signal service to women, since they already have a woman Minister, Mrs. Vijalaxmi Pandit.

The Begam is the daughter of Sir Zulfiqar Alikhan of the Punjab.—A. P.

YOUTHS' DUTY TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page 12)

people would be acceptable to him.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

Mr. Nariman emphasised that those who thought that they and not the Indian National Congress followed the teachings of the Lokmanya were mistaken. Whatever the differences, the difficulties and obstructions in his way, the Lokmanya had always remained loyal to the Indian National Congress and never dreamt of going out of the Congress to fight it, as some of his followers were doing. The Lokmanya had chosen the honourable path of remaining loyal to the Congress and he had endeavoured to convert the majority to his view. His cause had triumphed. He became the leader of the people. He knew that the constitution was imposed on the people against their will.

The speaker would never believe that the Lokmanya would ever oppose direct action, though there might be differences of opinion regarding the form to be adopted.

The country had come back to Tilak's policy. It was the duty of the youths to organise and be ready to render voluntary co-operation and service. Doctors should give free medical aid, youngmen must go to villages to liquidate illiteracy. These were only a few instances. If once the youth of the land resolved to organise themselves on this basis, he assured them, half the success would be attained in this great experiment.

BESANT & LOKMANYA.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas gave personal reminiscences of his friendship with the Lokmanya. Dr. Besant and the Lokmanya were a formidable combination in the days of the Home Rule League and if the split had not occurred between them, they would have carried on a glorious campaign. The present policy of the Congress showed that there was certainty and definiteness in the methods advocated by the Lokmanya. If the people could draw on the devotion and patriotism of the Lokmanya, he felt, they would be doing much towards the achievement of their goal.

Mr. S. K. Patil pointed out that those who compared the teachings of one great leader with those of another seemed to suffer from a complex and he appealed to the public not to succumb to such a complex. Lokmanya had left a great lesson for the 99 per cent. of the masses in India. He was the first leader of the masses and laid the foundations for establishing mass-contact. He was the first to realise that the politics to have any significance must reach the masses.

Continuing Mr. Patil said that were Lokmanya alive to-day, he would have done exactly what the great political leaders were doing at present in India. What was this Council entry programme compared to the great task before the nation. The Congress had sent its men inside the legislatures. It was the duty of the people to keep a close watch and see that Congressmen are not trapped inside these legislatures.

Mr. D. R. Gharpure paid a tribute to the selfless services of the Lokmanya who was to a considerable extent responsible for creating an awakening in the country. He appealed to the people to follow the path of service chosen by the Lokmanya.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Avenues For Taxation"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Probably one of the hardest nuts to crack for our popular Congress Ministry in the shortest time ever before a Provincial Cabinet is the budget for the current official year.

The voters who returned the Congress to the Legislature are naturally looking forward to an exemplary and prosperously balanced budget satisfying every reasonable-minded person.

It is expected that the forthcoming budget will be shorn of all iniquitous and invidious taxation which pinches the poor more than the rich.

In place of such a taxation, fresh avenues will have to be discovered for levy. When in a hurry, one is apt to overlook things under one's own nose and it would, therefore, perhaps be desirable in the interests of all concerned, if you throw your valued columns open during the next few days for your readers to put forward suggestions for the consideration of the Cabinet.

Only a pro-Congress and therefore, a pro-Indian organ like yours can be helpful to the Ministry.

On its part, your Bori Bunder contemporary has been indulging of late in its sallies on this subject, presumably for the edification of our Cabinet who, however, are intellectually capable of plumbing its wits.

One of its sallies is that the wealth Indian is more fond of speculation and of finding profitable means of investment than resorting to luxuries. This may be partially correct but, if speculation is considered on par with gambling (as it undoubtedly is), it is a super-luxury very moderately perhaps availed of by foreigners in India who have numerous other luxuries to coddle themselves in.

I, therefore, beg to submit my humble suggestions as under subject to amendment by your readers better-versed in these matters than myself for the eventual consideration of the Ministers.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE

Luxury Tax Or Sales Tax

(a) Speculation i.e., buying and selling of shares, stocks and commodities "merely for profit-taking" (i.e., where delivery is neither taken nor given.)
(b) Admission to Race Courses (to be increased).
(c) Totalisators and Bookmakers at Races (to be increased.)
Sale of—
(d) Alcoholic beverages whether foreign or country.
(1) In sealed packages.
(2) Retailed at Bars, Restaurants and Taverns.
(e) Pearls, precious stones, perfumery and the like.
(f) Foreign curios, presentation articles and novelties.

Revenue By Salary Cuts And Tax On "Extraordinary" Incomes

(a) Percentage cuts on a graduted scale from salaries of all Provincial employees of Government, Public and Commercial bodies receiving salaries in excess of a stated minimum.
(b) Percentage tax on extraordinary incomes of individuals starting from the minimum (a) above and super-percentages on individual incomes of over Rs. 20,000 per annum and upwards.

I trust these levies will enable the Cabinet to remove the taxes now falling on the poor like the Salt-Tax, tax on match-boxes, &c., and also that entertainment tax of about 12½ per cent. now collected from the poor and middle classes at Cinemas and Dramas which must be more and more encouraged to divert the public who now are spilling their money and swimming their heads in "pubs" from early evening to late at night.

I am sure these suggestions will be expanded and improved upon, if published.—Yours, etc.

S. K. N.

Bombay, July 29.

Mr. Nurie And Muslim League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read with surprise in the "Times of India" of 30th July that the Bombay Presidency Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League has issued a certain circular to their members, with the consent of Mr. Jinnah, to convene meetings on the 1st of August throughout the Presidency to protest against Mr. Nurie joining the Congress Party in the legislature. When Mr. Hoosein Rahimtoola, who was a member of the Muslim Parliamentary Board joined the 'Interim' Ministry of the Bombay Government against the policy of Mr. Jinnah and the Board and over their heads, they did not hold any such meetings. It was then their duty to protest; in any case they have no such right against Mr. Nurie.

Mr. Nurie was, from the beginning, against the Parliamentary Board as set up by Mr. Jinnah in Bombay. On 17th August 1936, a public meeting was held in Ahmedabad under his presidentship, which passed a resolution of no-confidence in the members of the Board. As Mr. Jinnah is well aware, Mr. Nurie was repeatedly approached by a very important member of his Board and one of his staunch supporters to seek election on the ticket of the Muslim Parliamentary Board, but he declined to do so and sought election at Ahmedabad against the candidate put up by the Muslim Parliamentary Board, Khan Bahadur Sir Mahboob Mia Kadri of Ahmedabad. He was returned to the Assembly in spite of the efforts made by the Board as also by Mr. Jinnah personally.

It is wrong to say that he ever promised to his voters, during his election campaign, to join Mr. Jinnah's Parliamentary Party in the legislatures. I personally know that before signing the pledge of the Congress Party, he addressed several public meetings of the Mussalmans in his constituency and informed them of all the circumstances and asked them if they had any objection to his joining the Congress Party, and it is with the knowledge and consent of his supporters and voters that he has joined the Congress Party in the legislature. Only the last week, after Mr. Nurie accepted office, a vote of confidence in him was passed at Ahmedabad by the Muslims. In view of this I fail to see how Mr. Jinnah and the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Parliamentary Board, who fought him in the election, have any control over his action in or out of the legislatures.

Mr. Jinnah and his Parliamentary Board, frustrated as they are in their tactics to force the Congress to accept a Muslim out of their followers in the Assembly, are doing this, but they do not know him. I understand the independent Muslim members in the legislatures have approved of his action and have promised their support to him. To create bitterness in this manner will not do any good either to Mr. Jinnah or the members of his Party.

I may assure Mr. Jinnah and his Parliamentary Board that Mr. Nurie yields to none in his love for religion, and the Mussalmans of Gujarat know very well what he has done for them and the country. And in signing the Congress pledge he has taken a step which, in my humble opinion, can alone help Mussalmans to stand shoulder to shoulder with other communities and work out the salvation of our Motherland.

In all humbleness, therefore, may I request Mr. Jinnah to consider dispassionately whether his present attitude is really in the interests of the country and the Muslim community.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM FROM AHMEDABAD"

Ahmedabad, July 31.

"Road Hogs"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest and indignation the letter of T.336 in your issue of to-day. If the writer whether he is a member of my Association or not will get in touch with me and can give me the number of the offending car, I shall be very glad in the interests both of the public and in particular of all motorists to do what I can in the matter.

I think T.336 will agree with me that it is perhaps a little unfair to debit his week's discomfort to the Safety First campaign, for had the driver of the offending car followed its precepts as he did there would have been no accident. The principles of Safety First are correct: it is those who refuse to follow them who must be taught different behaviour.—Yours etc.,

A. H. C. SYKES,
Secretary,
Western India Automobile Association.

July 31.

Mr. Jinnah And The League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I hereby congratulate Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowji for his bold attitude and sincere expression of his view in your issue of 27th instant. It is now abundantly clear from his statement as well as from the policy of the U. P. Muslim League that the majority of the Mahomedans have no confidence in Mr. Jinnah's dictatorship. Naturally this must lead to the permanent death of the Muslim League as a political entity unless Mr. Jinnah, who often preaches sacrifice, learns to practise a bit of it himself and vacate the chair in favour of such eminent Muslim as Mr. Hoosainbhoy Lalji.

(Continued In Col. 3)

Terrorizing Workers In Bengal

Repression Makes Serious Crisis Imminent In Jute Industry

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Mr. Shibnath Banerjee, M.L.A., President, All-India Trade Union Congress and General Secretary and Mr. Rajani Mukherjee, Publicity Secretary, Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union have issued the following joint statement through the "United Press": —

IMMINENT CRISIS

A serious crisis is developing in the jute industry in Bengal as the esquel to the mill authorities resorting to mass dismissal in mill after mill. It tated with the Nadia Mill in Barrackpore. Then followed the Belvadere Mill in Howrah, the Orient and Lothiarf Mills in Budge-Budge and now it is the turn of the Angus Mill in Hooghly. In every place as many as 200 to 300 men are being dismissed simultaneously to strike terror into the hearts of the workers so that they may leave the Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

It is very significant that at the Belvadere and Angus Mill section 144 was promulgated prohibiting meetings and processions of more than five men just when the men are dismissed in hundreds. At Bauria over 300 men are still not reinstated. At Changail the office-bearers of the Chatkal Mazdoor Union have been assaulted in broad day light and several cases have been instituted under sections 107 and 144 only to harass the office-bearers and prominent workers of the Union. Thus the Executive are facilitating the policy of repression followed by the mill authorities.

OUSTED FROM OWN CONSTITUENCY

The District Magistrate of Hoogly has certainly gone beyond all limits by not only promulgating 144 in the areas where there has been black dismissals but also enforcing such orders on Mr. A. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A., from entering his own constituency where several cases are pending against him and against many workers who are prominent members of the Mazdoor Union. Not satisfied with this, he has ordered 103 male workers and even seven female workers to leave the district. These unfortunates had to leave their hearth and home and came to Calcutta and marching to the Bengal Premier's house demanded the famous "Dal Bhat"—United Press.

DHORAJI FLOOD RELIEF

Gondal Maharaja's Help To Sufferers

(From A Correspondent)

RAJKOT: July 30.

The Dhoraji Flood Relief Committee appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal has submitted its report.

The Maharaja Saheb immediately sanctioned about Rs. 50,000 as an immediate and preliminary relief to be distributed through the Committee members. The Committee estimated a total loss of one and a half lacs. The Committee investigated 1,352 cases out of which about 1,100 were entitled to immediate relief.

The Committee distributed the amount amongst poor class people including widows and helpless having lost their whole and sole were compensated in full, small traders, who lost their all, were compensated in a way that they can easily and immediately renew their trade and poor class people whose houses were destroyed partly or fully have also been compensated in getting them re-erected.

Late Sir Syed Ross Masood

(From A Correspondent)

BHOPAL, July 31.

Following the death from kidney trouble yesterday morning after a month's illness of Sir Syed Ross Masood, Minister of Education, all Government Offices and private institutions were closed as a tribute of respect to his memory. Numerous public meetings are being held and resolutions passed mourning his untimely death, all shops are closed and Bhopal is mourning in mass the loss of a great scholar and a great friend of its people.

BALLOT BOX SURPRISES

More Light On C. P. Assembly Debate

NAGPUR, July 31.

The C. P. Legislative Assembly adjourned to meet on September 10, when the Congress Ministry will present their first budget after assuming office. An announcement to this effect was made by the Premier and the Leader of the House. After lunch recess, on a motion by Mr. M. Y. Shariff, the Law Minister, the House passed into law the C. P. Offices profit (removal of disqualifications) Bill.

ADJOURNMENT DEBATE

There was one-and-a-half hours' debate on Mr. T. J. Kedar's (Congress) Adjournment Motion on the Bilaspur Election. It will be noted that Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, the former Chief Minister, who now occupies the first seat on the Opposition Benches had been elected to the Assembly from the Bilaspur Constituency defeating his Congress rival, Mr. K.B.L. Agnihotri.

Moving the motion Mr. Kedar said that he wished to bring to the notice of the Government evidence of alleged irregularities on the part of Government officials in this election and wanted a Government enquiry into the matter. He regretted that Mr. Rao was not in his seat while the matter was discussed in the House. The demand for a thorough enquiry was supported by three Congress members.

Mr. S. W. A. Rizwi, a former 'Interim' minister opposing the motion said that the ballot box sometimes provided surprises. It was no use raking up old prejudices on the floor of the House. Congress members, he added had not made out a convincing case for an enquiry and had no evidence to substantiate their allegations.

KHARE INTERVENES

Dr. Khare, the Premier and Leader of the House, intervening in the debate said that the present Government was not responsible for the Bilaspur affair and it would be wrong to hold the administrative machinery responsible for what had happened. If any Government official acted in the manner alleged, it might be in his individual capacity and not as an official of the Government. He assured the House that he would consider the question and find out cases of irregularities in party and individuals and would take suitable action against them if necessary. In view of this assurance the mover withdrew the motion.—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

the League and collective security.

2. Some waverers have been carried over to the other side at the last moment by hard lobbying by the "abstentionists" who this year had Mr. Dalton (said by some to be the T. U. C. nominee for the leadership of the party) and Mr. Lee-Smith to lead them. Hitherto the "abstentionists" have had the whole executive against them.

3. The "abstentionists" may have been helped by the relatively poor attendance at Thursday's meeting of the Party when the vote was taken. The voting shows an attendance of 84 for it is unthinkable that any member should have gone to the meeting and not voted. Where were the rest of the 150 Labour members in the House?

Meantime there is a suggestion that Mr. Morrison is to be the next leader of the Party in Parliament in succession to Mr. Attlee. The rank and file, it is suggested, complain that Mr. Attlee's leadership fails in force and tactics, especially on Spain.

EXECUTED IN ALIPORE JAIL

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Abinash Chandra Nandi alias Khenda who had been sentenced to death recently by the High Court Sessions on a charge of murdering Atul Ganguh of North-Calcutta, was executed this morning inside the Alipore Central Jail.

Chandra was an externed goonda. He was arrested at Deoghar with a loaded revolver and some live cartridges. He was committed to stand trial at the High Court Sessions in connection with two murder cases, one of which related to the murder of a police informer.—United Press.

Sequel To Ajra Firing

KOLHAPUR, July 31.

It is understood that the representations made by the Chief of Ichalkaranji in the Ajra Firing Case have, at last, induced the Kolhapur Darbar who have revised the odrers passed by them in April 1935 with the result that all the dismissed officers have been reinstated with the exception of the District Magistrate who has been given full pension. The Darbar have contributed a little less than half the amount of the compensation paid to the sufferers and the strictures that were passed on the Jahagir Administration as a whole have been now restricted to the events leading to the most unfortunate incident of the firing.—United Press.

(Continued From Col. 7)

who commands the confidence of both Hindus and Muslims alike and can, therefore, deliver the goods.

I am sure Mr. Lalji with his astute common sense will be able to bring an honourable settlement between the Congress and the League in no time and pave the way for a permanent spirit of friendliness and co-operation between the two great political bodies in India.—Yours etc.

USMAN AB[illegible]LLA.

Bombay July 30.

Short Covering And Trade Buying

NARROW MOVEMENT IN U. S. COTTON PRICES

Operators Await Private Estimates

Bombay, July 31.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. There was some foreign selling against short covering and trade buying. Prices were easily influenced by small orders with the forthcoming holiday in Liverpool. Neither side was aggressive and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The New York market opened barely steady and early declined on continued foreign selling. There was moderate liquidation which met covering and trade buying. Weather conditions were favourable but traders were more disposed to await further private crop estimates. Finally hedge selling appeared and the market closed steady.

At the opening October was quoted 4 points down at 10.77 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced 15 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10.92 which was the highest level. The market again reacted on hedge selling and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 11.23c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one to two points. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points at 11.21c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points at 5.98 for October. Bearishness predominated with large crop expectations and the previous day's estimate was considered excessive. There was Bombay and scattered speculative selling which met with profit taking by shorts. Later on there was reactionary buying, trade calling and straddle buying which met pre-holiday realising. The market closed at a decline of one to two points Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 16 points at 6.12d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures declined 15 points with spot 35 points down at 9.05 and Uppers declined one point.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures lost 22 to 30 points and Ashmouni futures closed 35 to 29 points down.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth.—It has been another week of cautious trading. Producers have experienced a decided reduction of demand but with order books in their present healthy condition there is no reason for anxiety although they would feel more comfortable if they were receiving rather more new business. There is no doubt that many orders are being held back in the hope that it will be possible to place them to greater advantage when the new crop begins to move. Generally India has been very quiet. It is being freely stated that more and more dhooties are being made by the Indian mills and that the demand from Lancashire is likely to show a steady and persistent decline. The handicap of high import duty gives Lancashire manufacturers little chance of meeting the India mill owners on a fair basis. The feature of West African trade has been the demand for printed goods of high quality. Some substantial lots of these have been booked and now and again a large contract of brocades, and heavy bleaching cloths has been given out. Several of the South American markets have been interested in dying and printing cloths, split poplins and warp satins.

The markets of the near and middle East have shown interest in finishing styles and fancies and there has been business in these goods for the West Indies. Some appreciable lines of greys have gone through for Holland and Scandinavia.

Home trade houses have not bought with any eagerness. The unseasonable weather has slowed down the clearance of summer goods and new business has been booked rather sparingly. Some fairly large government contracts have, however, been distributed and appreciable quantities of casement and furnishing cloths, overalls, sateens and plain cloths have been negotiated but the most substantial and profitable turnover has been in rayon fabrics.

YARN

Spinners of American yarns and especially of coarse and medium counts have been tested freely but there has not been any keenness to buy. Most of the sales have been in very modest weights and comparatively few firms have been able to dispose of full production. It is satisfactory to note, however, that prices all round are firm.

On the Egyptian side demand has been irregular. Fine yarns have moved slowly for any of the Continental markets and only occasional modest weights of two-fold hosiery yarn have been booked for China.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (1-45 p.m.	10.92+11
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	10.77—04
Liverpool October Highest	6.04+03
Liverpool October Lowest	5.93—08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market would have been worse but for "Bears" covering before the holidays. No sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of "Hedges."

Liverpool.—Trade calling and some local short covering helped prices. Market seems without a friend and unable to maintain any advance.

New York.—Southern selling with demand limited owing to favourable weather and awaiting Bureau report.

New York.—Although private crop estimates will attract considerable attention in the coming week, with crop ideas crystallizing around fifteen to fifteen and a half million bales, weather expected to continue dominating factor.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Showers over Eastern belt. Moderate hedging. Outside buying. Operators awaiting bureau report."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 31.

October	10.78
December	10.70
January	10.72
March	10.84
May	10.88
July	10.92
Middling Spot	11.18

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 31.

October	10.76
December	10.78
January	10.83
Middling Spot	11.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 31.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 31.

T. T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	4.97.80
Paris	132.79
Berlin	12.37-1|8
Madrid	86.50
Amsterdam	9.02-1|4
Brussels	29.58-1|4
Milan	94.57
Berne	21.68-1|4
Prague	142.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 31.

Following quiet but steady New York advices the local market opened to-day at Rs. 202/4 for Broach A/M. delivery under the influence of heavy decline in Osaka Sampin. There was steady short covering which in the absence of selling improved prices to Rs. 204/8 The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market was closed to-day. Later on the local market was quiet and Broach was quoted at Rs. The market close at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	192 0 0
Broach A/M	204 4 0
Oomra D/J	186 8 0
Bengal D/J	154 12 0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 29th July	551
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,079,022
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,080,525
Increase	1,503

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 31.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal U. P.		164	161	158	154
Punjab		164	161	158	154
Oomra No. 3	192	189	186	183	
C. P. No. 1	203	200	197	194	
C. P. No. 2	196	193	190	187	
Broach No. 2		199	196	193	190
Punjab-Ame.		211	208	205	202
Surat		251	248	245	242
Rajpipla		247	244	241	238
Navsari		261	258	255	252

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 31.

Bengal Superfine	156/58
Bengal Fine	154/55
C. P. 1	191/193
C. P. 2	186/88
Arvi	186/88
Ellichpur	184/86
Berar	181/84
Khamgaon	181/84
Mulkapur	179/82
Khandesh	174/78
Jalna/Sailu	176/79
Burwah Sanavad	181/83
Mathia	151/56
Broach Fine	192/97
Punjab/American	202/12
Punjab 289F.	257/67
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	232/37
Surat	242/47
Navsari	252/57
Kampala	384/86

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		206,179
Central India		338,097
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani		101,666
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras		1,514,592
Dholera		180,795
N W Provinces		10,371
Rajputana	2	97,233
Sind Punjab	328	349,039
Broach		342,280
Coompta and Dharwar		72,968
Westerns-Northerns	5	40,289
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	250	21,157
Persian		14
American		20,193
Egyptian and African	2,017	432,310
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		225
Total	2,602	3,081,624

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 29th July

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,270	473,756
Japan and China	447	1,519,870
Coast Ports		38,274
Up-country by Rail		291,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		41,976
Total	1,717	2,365,040

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 31

Wheat	4,426 cwts.
Linseed	2,594 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	14 cwts.
Gingellyseed	224 cwts.
Poppyseed	197 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,315 cwts.
Castorseed	11 cwts.
Rice	26,410 cwts.
Myrabollams	183 cwts.
Cottonseed	515 cwts.
Mowraseed	198 cwts.
Gram	943 cwts.
Jowar	808 cwts.
Barley	90 cwts.
Bajree	1,705 cwts.
Indian sugar	93 cwts.
Coal	730 tons.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 31.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-19-8 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate closed unchanged at 132.82. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.97 11/16. London silver market closed 1/16d. up to 20 1/8d. India bought and China sold. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Montreal silver futures were 10 to 25 points up.

The local market was barely steady with a moderate business passing in silver and gold. There was scattered realising.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 8 6
Shrawan	34 8 3
Bhadarva	34 7 6

SILVER

Ready	52 1 6
Shrawan	52 2 6
Bhadarva	52 4 6

LONDON SILVER

London, July 31.

Spot	20-1|16
Forward	20-1|16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 31.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|19|8-1|2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 30.

August	45.15+25
September	45.20+10
December	45.20+10

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 31

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 69,15,942 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 31.

The s.s. 'Strathnaver,' which sailed on Saturday for London, carried seven consignments of gold of the following description: Bar gold worth Rs. 17,258 and Rs. 34,516 for Port Sudan, bar gold valued at Rs. 1,84,175, Rs. 7,02,269 and Rs. 22,87,072 for London; and bar gold valued at Rs. 22,73,233, and Rs. 14,17,415 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,01,16,67,417.

LONDON METALS

Bombay, July 31.

Copper	£57 6 3
Lead	£22 12 6
Spelter	£23 0 0
Tin	£259 5 0

American Cotton Crop

Liverpool, July 31.

Weather very favourable scattered showers in Arkansas, Lousiana and Alahama. Forecast:—

Entire Belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 31.

Yesterday Liverpool market was quiet but steady but Chicago and Winnipeg markets were firm on unfavourable weather reports. The local market was steady to-day with a moderate business.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 2 6
Linseed May	8 1 0
Wheat September	5 9 0
Wheat January	5 14 0
Wheat May	5 9 3

Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, July 30

August	£14-16-3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 31.

Groundnuts August—	
Opening	40 6 0
Highest	40 6 0
Lowest	37 3 0
Closing	37 6 0
Castorseed September—	
Opening	36 0 0
Highest	36 2 0
Lowest	36 0 0
Closing	36 0 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	17 3 0
Highest	17 4 0
Lowest	16 13 0
Closing	16 14 6
Groundnuts February.—	
Opening	37 2 6
Highest	37 2 6
Lowest	36 5 0
Closing	36 5 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 12 0
Highest	35 13 6
Lowest	35 11 0
Closing	35 12 0
Cottonseed January.—	
Opening	19 7 6
Highest	19 7 6
Lowest	19 4 0
Closing	19 4 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 30

July	812d.
October	110 3/8d.
December	110 7/8d.
March	108 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 30

September	dol 1.18 1/8
December	dol 1.19 1/2
May	dol 1.21 1/4

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 31.

BANK RATE 1 1 D D 1/8 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling 1 1 D D 1/8 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/8 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/8 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/8 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 267 3/8
Bank's buying T T 265 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 992
Bank's buying T T 1,012

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 5/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 82 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 7/8

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.97.68 30th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 31st instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 31st instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 31st instant
Java/London 9.00 1/4 31st instant.
London/Paris 132.82 30th instant.
London/Belgium 29.58 30th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.67 3/4 30th instant.
London/Berlin 12.37 30th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 30th instant.
London/New York 4.97.72 30th instant.
London/Amsterdam 9.02 1/2 30th instant.
London/Italy 94.60 30th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Near. Steady Forward.
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 29th instant.
Gold £6-19-8 1/2 30th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 29th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 30th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 29th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 3/16 30th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 29th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 30th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 30th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 30th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY.—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 30.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/8

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 30.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karandi have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Water Works Com.	21
American Forn. Power Com.	10
American Super Power	2
Electric Power and Light	24
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	75
Columbia Gas	15
United Power and Light	11
Northern S. Power A.	25
American Tel. and Tel.	172
Western Union Telg.	49 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	51
Canadian Pacific Railway	12
Erie Railway	15
New York Central Railway	39 3/4
Pennsylvania Railway	37
U. S. Rubber	58
Boeing	35
United Gas 7 per cent Pfd.	80
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	97 1/2
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	88 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	95
Crucible Steel	71
National Steel	93
United States Steel	115 1/2
Amr. Rolling Mills	38
Anaconda Copper Mining	57
Int. Nickel of Canada	65 1/2
Chrysler	113
General Motors	53 3/4
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	57 3/4
Socony Oil	21 3/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	68
Amr. Tob B.	83
Chase Bank	49 1/2
National City Bank	45 1/2
Amerex	26
Union Carbide	101 1/2
Amr. Tel and Tel. 3 1/4 per cent 1961	100 1/2
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105 3/4
Crucible 7 per cent Pfd.	127
Argentine Rep. 4 1/2 per cent 1971	101 1/4
Con. M. and S. of Canada	81

Packard Motor earned in Second quarter 8 cents, in six months 25 cents. Tide Water Association has declared a dividend of 25 cents extra dividend of 10 cents; ex dividend on August 9th. Carloadings for the week up 39999 units. Market in active showing quiet strength. Recommend buying Bethelehem and Youngstown Sheet on setback. Turnover 620,000 shares.

Cotton Straddles

Bombay New York:—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 203/8
New Y. May	10.36
Exchange	4.97 11/16
Exercise	[illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, July 31

B I S N ss Varela of 1922 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13395 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon, arrived from Brisbane via Suva Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Anchor Line ss Britannia of 5281 reg tons Captain W B Rome sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13395 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss Bisca of 3578 reg tons, Captain M Warholm sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

Lionel Edwards ss Trautenfels of 3924 reg tons, Captian H Stenaver sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Taijin Maru of 3842 reg tons, Captain G Borimochi sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Sirsa of 3387 reg tons, Captain N Cockburn sailed for Sydney via Alleppey and Colombo with local cargo.

P and O S N ss Kidderpore of 2263 reg tons, Captain J Sparkes sailed for Kobe via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Gazana of 3191 reg tons, Captain E G Kingcome sailed for Rangoon via Calicut and Colombo with local cargo.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain R B Beck sailed for Kobe via Penang with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 31-7-37.

S S Aimkerk (L E) for Australian Ports via Cochin and Calicut.

S S Begum (T M) for Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin and Calicut.

S S Kurohime Maru (M B K) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi, Bedi Bunder, Port Okha, Marmagoa and Madras.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 31

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi 1-8 M M
4 Naringa 4118 Bhavnagar 4-8 M M
6 Tango Maru 4238 Japan 11-8 N Y Kaisha.
7 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 31-7 Anchor Line Ld.
8 Jeypore 3209 Japan 1-8 M M
9 Reichenfels 4760 Karachi N F L E
11 Nirpura 3647 London 3-8 M M
12 Trautenfels 3924 Antwerp 1-8 L Edwards
13 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Colombo N F Volkart Bros.
14 Darcolm 2603 Portsaid for orders 5-8 Grahams Trading
1 Sirsa 3387 Australia 1-8 M M
1? Karanja 4646 Durban 4-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-8 M M
7 Nurjehan 3379 Calcutta 3-8 T Morrison.
10/11 Taijin Maru 3654 Karachi 1-8 O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Cambay Sta- 320 M Coast 31-7 S Hassum
C/R Gazana 3191 Rangoon 31-7 M M
F Alavi 2157 Jeddah 2-8 T Morrison
G Sophie Marie 677 Malabar via Karachi 1-8 Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Rawalpindi 5-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8 P and O
Dalgoma 3-8-37 M M
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macbrayne 3-8-37 James Finlay
City of Hongkong 9-8-37 K Nixon

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards
Teneriffa 12-8-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

London Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Alipore 2-8-37 P and O
Ranchi 6-8-37 P and O
Celebes Maru 9-8-37 O S Kaisha
Tayebashi Maru 15-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Aimkerk 5-8-37 L Edwards
Welfsburg 6-8-37 L Edwards
Uhenfels 16-8-37 L Edwards
Lindenfels 20-8-37 L Edwards

FROM GENOA

Victoria 2-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

City of Worcester 9-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 5-8-37 F F Campbell

FROM CALCUTTA

Gharinda 14-8-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalajyoti 7-8-37 S S Coy
Haresfield 2-8-37 M M

FROM BASRA

Vasna 7-8-37 M M
Barpeta 30-7-37 M M
Bankura 29-7-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 30-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 7-8-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-8-37 P and O
Nirpura 4-8-37 M M
Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathey 28-8-36 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Sirsa 31-7-37 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Marseilles 6-8-37 Killick Nixon
Britannia 31-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 5-8-37 Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL

Barcelona 5-8-37 Cayzer Irvine

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 5-8-37 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Trautenfels 2-8-37 L Edwards
Reichenfels 3-8-37 L Edwards.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Taijin Maru 8-8-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 2-8-37 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 5-8-37 P and O
Tango Maru 11-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino

FOR RANGOON

Gazana 31-7-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 2-8-37 Turner Morrison

FOR BASRA

Barala 11-8-37 M M
Vasna 12-8-37 M M
Barpeta 4-8-37 M M
Varela 5-8-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 4-8-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 3-8-37 L Edwards

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Naringa 29-7-37
S S Borneo Maru 29-7-37
S S Taijin Maru 30-7-37
S S Garbeta 30-7-37
S S Cambay Star 30-7-37
S S Sophie Marie 30-7-37
S S Kalavati 31-7-37

EXPORTS

S S Tango Maru for Kobe: 1200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Nagoya: 420 tons iron scrap M G Abdulhussein.

For Yokohama: 200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg: 131 bs hemp raw M G Abdulhoosein; 13 bags gum T Laxmidas.

For Jaffa: 20 bales cotton yarn M A Abdul Razzak.

For Constanza: 20 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Riga: 45 cases cashew kernals A P Gupta.

For Beyrouth: 22 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Copenhagen: 10 cases cardamem seeds A P Gupte;

For Kingston: 62 bales cotton grey pa goods R Shantilal.

For Tripoli: 75 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Suez: 40 bales cotton white shirting A H Diab.

S S Alemkerk for Melbourne: 175 bs cotton raw A Clayton; 2716 bags castor seed Ralli Bros; 62 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

For Sydney: 61 bags myrabollams G Jivanlal; 124 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

S S Darcolm for Hull: 1280 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal.

For Antwerp: 40 bales hemp H K Kesharwalla.

S S Hoegh Silver Light for Los Angles: 40 bags cellery seeds D Abraham.

S S Nirpura for London: 22 bales cowhides Ralli Bros; 7 bales sheep skins Ralli Bros; 14 bales goat skins A K A Rasool; 10 bales sheep skins S Wallimohamed; 12 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 240 bags turmeric P Manjee; 46 bales cotton rags Jani; 18 bags metals kunming P Mathradas; 320 bgs g nut kernal S M Rajgor; 20 bags cattle fish bones A Apdoola; 14 bales cotton rags C Nanalal; 28 cases mango pulp and jam Duleraj.

For Hull: 640 bags myrabollam C Jivanlal.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 75 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 306 bags gum N Mulji; 1000 pockets myrabollams C Jivanlal

For Port Said: 20 bales cotton cold pe goods The Century Spg and Mfg.

For Antwerp: 10 cases butter Staffad.

For Rotterdam: 2800 pockets myrabollams C Jivanlal.

For Montivido: 52 drums castor oil Bharat Oil Mills.

For Gothenburg: 68 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam; 55 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas.

For Suez: 20 bales cotton cold piecegoods Century Spg and Mfg.

IMPORTS

S S Pres Monroe Agents F F Campbell from Los Angles: 100 bags borax.

From Shanghai: 59 cases black tea; 27 boxes green tea; 206 bags green beans.

From San Francisco: 33 cases drugs; 34 cases cud peaches; 53 cases cud fruit salad; 56 bundles ord fruits; 250 drums lubg oil; 76 cases auto batteries; 105 cases cud prunes; 29 crts radio receivers; 25 cases cud milk.

From Kobe: 33 cases cotton piecegoods; 33 cases cotton yarn; 34 cases buttons.

From Colombo: 50 bundles mattress fibre.

From Penang: 300 slabs refined tin.

S S Carthage Agents M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 7 bales raw silk.

From Canton: 80 bales raw silk; 20 cases mathow silk.

From Penang: 100 slabs tin.

From Colombo: 66 bundles mattress fibre;

S S Chyebassa Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 2680 bags rice; 3819 tons coal; 2235 chests tea; 35 bales jute canvas; 50 bales hess cloth; 240 cases cotton canvas shoes; 108 bags betelnuts; 47 packages furniture and personal effect; 226 coils manila rope; 35 coils yellow rope; 75 cases elect fans; 39 cases gramophone goods; 73 cases gramophone machines; 44 cases brass locks; 80 packages jute spun yarn; 113 cases rubber shoes, 251 drums paint; 40 casks colour; 800 no cast iron cut pipes; 40 bags boiler cement; 75 bundles galvd hoop iron; 216 bundles m s steel bars; 120 bundles lead scrap; 300 bundles cast iron pans; 44 cases soap; 5780 no fire bricks; 478 no slabs lead; 31 bags aluminium scrap; 254 drums mohua oil; 43 cases medicines; 113 cases cigarettes; 120 cases printed tinned sheets; 44 cases lacquered sheets.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, July 15

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have sent us the following weekly rubber report:—

After being considerably steadier on Thursday with prices ruling generally 1/8d. higher than those quoted on Wednesday, the market went easier on Friday on the publication of the figures showing clearances from the regulated area which were heavier than had been generally expected. A sort of second repercussion of these clearances occurred on Monday when figures came through showing a rise of nearly 14,000 tons in the stocks in Singapore and Penang in the hands of dealers and awaiting shipment. The result was a much easier market on Monday morning but the lower range of values attracted buyers with the result that a recovery commenced before noon.

The highest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 9 1/2d. per lb. done on Thursday and the lowest 9 1/8d. done on Monday though at one time on Monday morning there were no better buyers than 9d. for Spot Rubber and the official buyers' price at 3.45 on Monday was only 9 1/16d. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is again 9 1/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show a fall of 1/4d. per lb. for Spot and August and 3/16d. per lb. for the forward positions.

The decline this week can be attributed solely to the quantities of Rubber coming into sight being considerably heavier than had been expected. In view of the figures given below it may even be said that the decline was surprisingly small which would seem to show that the market was to a certain extent prpeared for larger arrivals and that confidence in the future remains unshaken.

As we state eblow, we think the June clearances from the regulated area in Malaya represent a rather special effort to make up the existing large deficiency as far as possible but even with this effort the figure of clearances falls short of the permissible exportable amount for July, which is 44.175 tons.

The lower range of prices has brought in a considerable amount of buying by the trade, including American buying. We understand that America has been buying largely in Singapore this week while American dealers report that factories have been taking substantial quantities from them. There has been a modest volume of speculative buying and some short covering.

After a fairly severe decline which has cleared out all but a small remnant of the bull speculative position there is room for some recovery. Taking a somewhat longer view we still think that, provided nothing occurs to slow up the rare of World consumption very materially, a substantial recovery in price is due before the end of the year.

We still consider that it remains extremely doubtful that Malaya can and will produce the Rubber to fill the 90 per cent. release from now onwards. It could be done by "all out" tapping to the detriment of future yields but a large number of producers will not think this worth while unless there is a substantial rise in price.

MALAYAN CLEARANCES

Information was published on Friday that clearances from the regulated area in Malaya for the month of June amounted to 43,534 tons. This is about 12,000 tons higher than the figure of calculated exports of Malayan produce given in our report last week and is 4,267 tons in excess of the permissible exportable amount for the month. The deficiency of Malayan shipments for the first five months of the year amounted to 15,432 tons and is now reduced for the six months to 11,165 tons.

These very large clearances may be taken as being a somewhat special effort made with the object of using up have expired. Very much the same thing happened in March to be followed by reduced clearances in April and May. In March there was an added inducement to get Rubber away, particularly to America, in that the freight to American ports was due to be advanced dol 4.75 per ton on 1st April.

STOCKS OUTSIDE THE REGULATED AREA.

The figures of stocks in Malayan outside the regulated area were published on Monday and owing to the heavy imports mentioned in our last report and the heavy clearances mentioned above, these stocks increased from 34,234 tons at the end of May to 45,085 tons at the end of June, being a total increase of 10,851 tons.

JULY SHIPMENTS

With heavy port stocks in Singapore and Penang shipments from Malaya for July would in any case probably reach a fairly high figure though we think that an estimate published by Reuter this week of 67,000 tons is probably well above the mark. In addition to the heavy stocks there is a further factor, namely that the freight from Malaya Homewards is to be increased on 1st August by 10 per ton and that to America by an equivalent

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 30.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 192 3/4; Highest 192 3/4; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 190 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 203 1/4; Highest 204 1/4; Lowest 201 3/4; Closing 202 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 185 1/4; Highest 185 1/4; Lowest 185; Closing 185.

Bengal D/J. Op. 154; Highest 154; Lowest 153; Closing 156.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-8-37) Rs. 9 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May [illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Sved Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1937

Government Champions Civil Liberties

Poona Communique On "This Memorable Day"

NO FETTERING OF PEACEFUL ACTIVITIES

Appeal To People For Co-operation

POONA, August 1.

Categorically giving an assurance that Government will do their best to maintain the civil liberties of the people a communique issued to-day by the Home Ministry outlines the policy of Government.

A MEMORABLE DAY

The communique says: "To-day is a memorable day." Government will take this opportunity to acknowledge the great value of the very important and useful suggestions and criticisms which eminent public workers and patriots are making in the Press and on the Platform regarding the numerous questions which will arise in the course of the administration of the various departments. Government assures the public that early steps are being taken by legislative measures to amend such laws as unduly fetter the legitimate and peaceful activities of the citizens.

Prompt efforts are also being made to see that the existing laws are administered so as not to affect the civil liberties and the fundamental rights of the citizens peacefully and legitimately exercised. Cases involving hardships due to the exercise of Emergency Powers in the past are also being scrutinised and hardships if any, will be remedied with all convenient dispatch Every care is also being taken to ensure that persons "bonafide" taking part in peaceful political activities are neither harassed nor proceeded against.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

The extent of national growth which Government can promote will largely depend upon the hearty co-operation which the public will give it. It is of the utmost essence that an atmosphere of peace and non-violence should be maintained.

While Government will do their best to maintain the civil liberties of the people, it must be realised that it is their primary duty to take all steps to prevent the dissemination of class hatred and ideas involving the use of organised or unorganised violence in the furtherance of any object.

Communications urging Government to carry out immediately every measure, legislative or administrative, which one or other section of the public may desire will hinder rather than help the purpose in view. Constructive suggestions however will always be welcome and will receive immediate attention".—A. P.

WITHHELD GRANT WILL BE RESTORED

Sardar's Assurance To Ahmedabad Municipality

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

We have undertaken the responsibility for the provincial Government but the provincial budget has been unbalanced for the last 10 or 15 years. We cannot succeed without the co-operation of all, the rich as well as the poor, declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel opening the buildings of two municipal schools built by a private person and given to the Municipality this morning.

Sardar said that Municipal Education grant which was withheld by Government during the last 10 years would now be returned to the Municipality but it should be devoted to the acquiring of lands for municipal schools over which they should induce philanthropists to build sanitary buildings. —A. P.

MUDIE ENQUIRY REPORT CONDEMNED

FREELANDGUNJ, July 31.

At a meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway workers held here today under the auspices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union Mr. L. M. Shrikant, M.L.A., presiding, resolutions strongly protesting against "the unwarranted and unjustified aspersion cast against the outsiders working in the B. N. Railway, Indian Labour Union in one-sided Mudie Inquiry Committee Report", requesting the Government of India and the Railway Board not to take any decision on this report without giving the All-India Railwaymen's Federation an opportunity to place before them the point of view of workers, congratulating Mr. V. V. Giri on his appointment as Minister for Labour and Industries, Madras Government, were passed. Through another resolution the meeting wanted all the grievances of the Railway workers to be redressed.—United Press.

ALARMING NEWS FROM ANDAMANS

Congress M.L.A.'s To Elicit Information From Govt. To-day

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The alarming news published this morning about the hunger-strike, since July 24 last, by the political prisoners in the Andamans, an overwhelming majority of whom are from Bengal, formed a principal item of discussion at the meeting of the Bengal Assembly Congress Party, held this evening.

The grave concern which this news had caused to the relations of these political prisoners all over Bengal was evident from hundreds of telegrams already received by different members of the Party, making anxious enquiries about the strike situation as also the names of all Bengal prisoners who might have joined the strike.

The "United Press" gathers that the Congress Assembly Party have decided to table a short notice question on Monday asking for information on the authentic contents of the petition which the political prisoners are reported to have sent to the Government of India demanding relief on certain matters immediately before resorting to the hunger-strike; the present condition of the hunger-strikers; and what steps the Bengal Government propose to take in regard to the four demands formulated by the hunger-strikers.

A fusillade of supplementary questions will be put by the Congress members with a view to eliciting as much information as possible from Government on this matter over which public mind has been very much exercised.

In case Government's reply is not considered satisfactory, it was decided that the Congress Party should give notice of an adjournment motion on Tuesday to consider the situation arising out of the Andaman hunger-strike.—United Press.

GRIEVANCES OF ANDAMAN POLITICALS

Echo Of Hunger-strike In 1933

SIMLA, July 31.

Enquiries made by the United Press in appropriate quarters in the Government of India Secretariat in connection with the present hunger-strike by a large number of political prisoners in the Andamans revealed that this was the second occasion when such a drastic step has been taken by political prisoners in the Andamans.

The first instance when political prisoners in the Cellular jail went on hunger-strike was on May 12, 1933. Out of 112 political prisoners who were then in the Andamans, 29 went on hunger-strike as a protest against certain grievances not being redressed.

They were subsequently joined by several others.

According to an official communique which was then issued, the strike started among "C" class convicts which would, if granted, have had the effect of placing these convicts approximately in the same position as those in class "B". Some "B" class convicts joined the strike mainly out of sympathy with the demands of "C" class and partly in support of their own which included supply of foreign newspapers and permission to receive money for personal expenditure.—United Press.

MUSLIMS IN CONGRESS CABINETS

Sir Abdulla Haroon Criticises Congress Policy

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Sir Abdula Haroon, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

"Every Indian was jubilant when the Congress Working Committee decided in favour of office acceptance. But I am sorry to say that the policy adopted by the Congress leaders in the six Provinces, where they are in a majority, instead of creating confidence, has strengthened the apprehensions of minorities as to their position in these Provinces.

"In Orissa the Congress Party has totally refused to take a Muslim in the Cabinet as no Congress Muslim was available. In the U. P. and other Congress Provinces, the Congress leaders have induced, in return for a place in the Cabinet, some of the persons, who were returned on Muslim League ticket to sign the Congress pledge. I wonder this is in accordance with the principle professed by the Congress leaders. Those persons, who have signed the Congress pledge for the sake of a place in the Cabinet, have betrayed their voters and acted counter to the wishes of their electorates. The Congress leaders instead of asking them to sign the Congress pledge should have asked them to resign their seats and get themselves elected on the Congress tickets or they should have adopted the policy of the Unionists in the Punjab, which I am sure would have been appreciated by the minority of their provinces.

"The Unionist Party in the Punjab besides giving away fifty per cent representation to the minorities in the Cabinet selected such persons from among the minorities, who enjoyed the confidence of the largest group of their community members in the Assembly. They did not ask them to sign their party pledge, but invited their co-operation in the beneficial measures the party was anxious to bring in for the good of the Province".—A. P.

Adjournment Withdrawn

SEQUEL TO DR. KHARE'S ASSURANCE

Alleged Abuse Of Power By Govt. Officials In Elections

NAGPUR, July 31.

The adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Kedar seeking discussion on the situation arising out of the alleged gross abuse of power and authority by the Government officials in the last Provincial Election in the Bilaspur constituency, was withdrawn after 100 minutes' discussion.

The Hon'ble Dr. Khare promised that the Government would make enquiries into the matter, and if it was found that any officials had exceeded their limits they will have to suffer the consequences individually. — United Press.

HEAVY BUSINESS FOR BURMESE LEGISLATURE

Twenty-Nine Bills And 120 Resolutions Tabled

RANGOON, July 30.

The business at the coming session of the Burma Legislature, both in the House of Representatives and the Senate, will be a very heavy one as the amount of business, these Houses will have to deal with is daily increasing. Non-official members in the Lower House have so far given notices of 29 bills, 440 starred questions, 12 unstarred questions and about 120 resolutions but as the closing date falls on August 2, it is believed more business will come in the interval. Besides the bills of non-official members there will be several official bills by the Government and the number of bills in the Burma Legislature will thus constitute a record for a session.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN MINISTRY

The talk of no-confidence in the present ministry is as strong as it was before and according to the latest talk in political circles here such a motion is likely to be tabled by the members of the Thakin party (Dobama Association) as they are opposed to any ministry because of their disapproval of the new constitution granted to Burma. The United Party which is also keen to overthrow the present ministry is sure to support such a motion in the legislature but their definite move will only be known after the party meeting in the beginning of August.—United Press.

Bombay Celebrates Tilak Day

MAMMOTH PROCESSION AND 'PRABHAT FERIS'

Muslim Youths Participate In Demonstrations

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the passing away of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was celebrated in the city of Bombay, on Sunday, with a fervour and enthusiam that had come as a pleasant surprise to the Congress leaders.

Despite inclement weather in the early hours of the morning, thousands of men, women and children went round in their respective localities, raising national slogans.

The Tri-colour National Flag was duly honoured in almost every Ward in the City and several flag-hoisting functions were held.

At Lokmanya's Feet

The most impressive ceremony of the morning was the "laying the wreath" at the foot of the statue of Lokmanya Tilak, at Chowpatty, by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

One notable feature was the joining of a band of Muslim youngmen from Madanpura, who after going round some of the Muslim localities joined the procession at the Lamington Road.

MAMMOTH PROCESSION

The "Prabhat Feris" which started from the various wards in the city, lined up at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, where a mammoth procession was formed, which wended its way towards the Chowpatty Foreshore, passing through the Lamington Road, Queen's Road and the Sandhurst Road.

AT CHOWPATTY

The proceedings at the wreath-laying ceremonial commenced with the hoisting of the National Flag, as the lady volunteers and the Bombay National Guards stood at attention. Amidst a blare of trumpets, Mr. Nariman unfurled the tri-colour Flag Then climbing up a 10-foot-ladder as thousands of spectators stood in pin-drop silence, Mr. Nariman placed the wreath at the feet of Lokmanya and paid his homage to the Lokamanya with folded hands.

Scores of garlands were then placed on the statue.

17 YEARS AGO

Addressing the gathering Mr. Nariman recalled the day seventeen years ago when the whole of the Bombay city was plunged in gloom at the news of the demise of Lokmanya. Then Bombay paid its homage to the great leader in a manner which had had no parallel in the annals of the country.

On this solemn and sacred occasion they could not do better than remembering the 'mantra' "Swaraj is my birth-right," which Lokmanya had given to the nation

(Continued on page 4 Col. 4)

YOUTHS' DUTY TO CONGRESS

Nariman's Appeal For Voluntary Service

An appeal to the youths of the land to organise and keep themselves ready to render voluntary service to the people as the task before the Congress was immense was made by Mr. K. F. Nariman at a public meeting held on Sunday morning at the young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum to commemorate the seventeenth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Mr. Nariman emphasised that the Congress ministers had taken up a vast programme on hand and the treasury was kept empty.

GREAT EXPERIMENTS

The problems confronting them included those of adequate medical aid, liquidation of mass illiteracy only to mention a few and in these circumstances it was the duty of the youths to be prepared to render such voluntary co-operation and service. The Congress had launched great experiments and a major part of its success depended on the people themselves.

Mr. M. N. Talpade who presided at the meeting referred to the last moments of the Lokmanya and said that it was reported Gandhiji had a talk with Lokmanya who, according to the speaker's information, advised Gandhiji not to launch the non-co-operation movement. After seventeen years, he was glad, the Congress had adopted the policy favoured by the Lokmanya.

HIS POLITICAL GURU

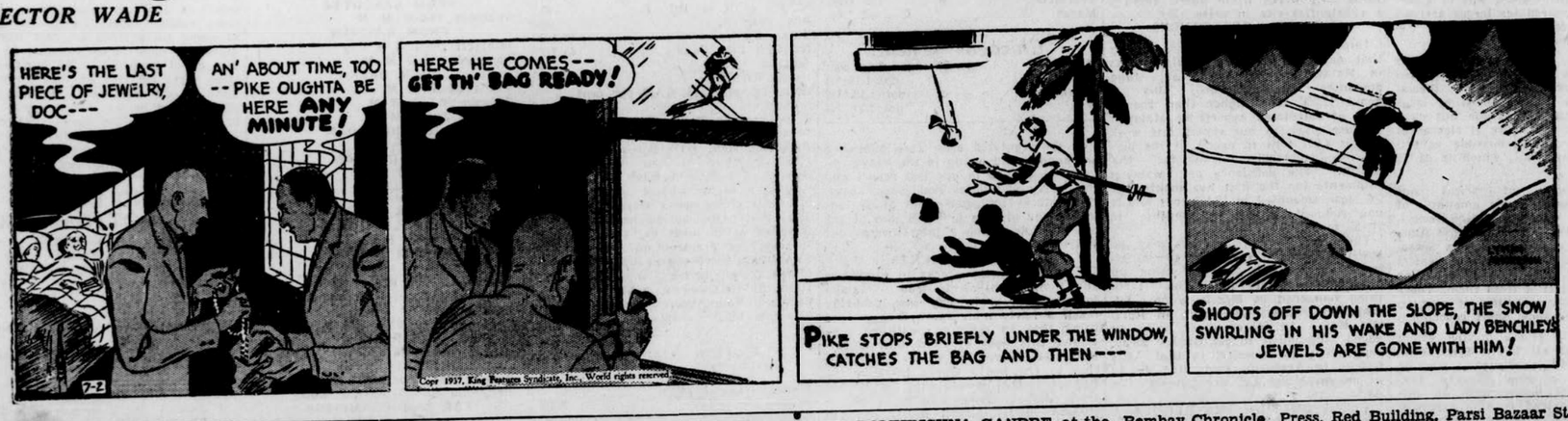
Mr. K. F. Nariman said that he paid his tribute and homage to the Lokmanya, whom he considered his political Guru. Lokmanya was not merely a great statesman and a great politician. He was a great scholar and philosopher. It was the greatest tribute and homage a nation could pay to the memory of Lokmanya politically, that after seventeen years the nation had accepted his policy of fighting the British both inside and outside the legislatures. The views that Lokmanya had expressed on the Reforms of 1919, were as much true to-day, point by point. The idea of a Constituent Assembly was nothing new to the Lokmanya who had, even in his time, expressed that only a constitution chosen by the

(Continued on page 10, column 5.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

THE SWISS HEADWAITER

INSPECTOR WADE


HERE'S THE LAST PIECE OF JEWELRY, DOC---
AN' ABOUT TIME, TOO -- PIKE OUGHTA BE HERE ANY MINUTE!
HERE HE COMES-- GET TH' BAG READY!
PIKE STOPS BRIEFLY UNDER THE WINDOW, CATCHES THE BAG AND THEN---
SHOOTS OFF DOWN THE SLOPE, THE SNOW SWIRLING IN HIS WAKE AND LADY BENCHLEY'S JEWELS ARE GONE WITH HIM!
7-2
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